

THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
SCARBROUGH-SPAW,  
OR,

A further Discovery of the excellent Vertues thereof in the Cure of the *Scurvy*, *Hypochond.* *Melancholy*, *Stone*, *Gonorrhea*, *Agues*, *Jaundies*, *Dropsie*, *Womens Diseases*, &c. By many remarkable Instances, being a demonstration from the most convincing Arguments, *viz.* Matter of Fact.

ALSO

A Discourse of an Artificial Sulphur Bath, and Bath of Sea-water, with the uses thereof in the cure of many Diseases.

TOGETHER

With a short account of other Rarities of Nature observable at *Scarborough*.

By *W. Sympson Doct. in Physick*

L O N D O N, Printed for *Tho. Simmons* at the *Princes Arms* in *St. Pauls Church-yard*. 1679.

# THE HISTORY

OF

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A further Discovery of the excellent Virtues thereof for the Cure of the Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nephritis, &c. &c. By many remarkable Instances, being a demonstration from the most convincing Arguments, that Matter of Fact.

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A Discourse of an Artificial Spring, and Bath of Sea-water, with the uses thereof in the cure of many Diseases.

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With a short account of other Resorts of Nature observable at Scarborough.

By W. Symonds D.D. in Physick.

LONDON: Printed for W. Symonds at the Church-Gate, 1676.



To the most Noble and  
most Honourable

CHARLES PAWLET;  
Marquess of Winchester, Earl  
of Wiltshire, Baron St. John  
of Basing, &c. one of the  
Lords of his Majesties most Ho-  
nourable Council.

May it please your Honour,

*My Lord,*

IT is not the least amongst  
those Oriental Gems,  
which adorn the Breast  
of Nobility, nor ought it to  
be reputed the meanest orna-  
mental Vertue, that by its lu-  
stre renders the minds of No-  
ble Persons truly such, not on-  
ly to be thought, but really to  
be encouragers of every gene-

## *The Epistle Dedicatory.*

rous and useful undertaking ; not barely in *Specie* but *effectually* to become Patrons to every noble Design. And surely among the great variety of Topics for discourse ( the History of things appertaining to another World, Divinity I mean excepted ) none but in one sence or other yields the Bayes to that highly useful one of health (with its Introductions and Appendices) whether relating to the continuation or restauration thereof ; to which our ensuing History is so nearly concerned as to merit the repute of being mainly introductory thereto : whose adapt-ness to humane necessities will evidently

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evidently appear if we silently resolve within our own bosoms the ensuing Queries, viz. What resentment of Grandeur has an aching head, although encircled within the most glorious Crown? What delight can a Statesman take in Regulating and setting at Rights the Grand Affairs of his Countrey while he labours under the Conspiracy of prevalent, although couchant, Maladies? What pleasure hath a morbid and (therefore) disgustful Palate, the bane of Epicurism, in the fruition of the greatest Delicacies, even amidst the great variety which accosts that erring sensual Organ?

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What profit can a Rich man take of all his wealth, while he labours under the pains of a Gouty fit? What quiet have we in the settlement of our Lands and Tenements; while the morbid Tenant we inwardly foster, turns Lawyer and Bayliff too, sues and turns us out of possession by an irresistible Lease of Ejectment? And in fine, what satisfaction have we of any thing we enjoy here below, while we truckle under any Grief or Malady? Now, my Lord, the generousness of the Subject we treat upon, *viz.* The History of these Mineral healing waters, is such as (among other useful Essayes, towards

## *The Epistle Dedicatory.*

wards a publick good ) may  
from a solution of the aforesaid  
Queries, as also from other in-  
timate Arguments, deservedly  
challenge your Honours Patro-  
nage, in as much as you have  
been particularly pleas'd out  
of the sence of that good you  
have experimentally reaped  
thereby to do that right to  
*Scarborough* Waters, as in the  
presence of several worthy  
Personages publickly to own  
them, by giving this Autopti-  
cal testimony thereof ( at least  
what was equivalent thereto )  
That of all the Mineral waters  
you had tasted ( few in *En-  
gland* or *France* having esca-  
d your test ) these of *Scar-  
borough*

A 4.

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brough surpassed, both as to a  
thorow as well as effectual  
working: By which your  
Lordship received considera-  
ble relief the last Summer from  
the oppressing symptoms of  
the Hypochondrical wind, al-  
though at the latest season of  
the year. — And, my Lord, not-  
withstanding the following  
Tract as most-what grounded  
upon experience, (the mother  
of Knowledge) having its  
root deeply set in, and firmly  
knit upon, matter of Fact, is  
doubtless the better able to  
bear up, yea stand and vindi-  
cate it self against the shocks  
of any Calumniating Quill  
whatever; yet upon due ane-  
mature

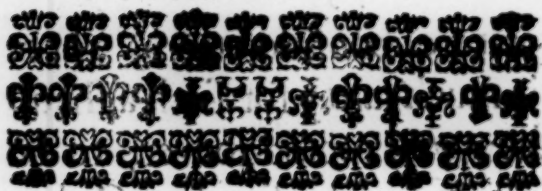
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mature confideration, there is much fafety for fuch a ſhrub how well rooted ſoeuer, to be planted under ſo tall a Cedar, that ſo it may not only in an hot ſeaſon (when tender Plants are apt to wither,) thence receive ſhade, but alſo in Winter and ſtormy weather, when there is no ſhelter. To conclude, my Lord, what ſervice your Lordſhip may do to that Countrey in this your tutelage to ſo good a deſign, that you may live long enough to experience, and by your (if need be) annual viſits to confirm, is the deſire of,

*My Lord,*

*Your Honours moſt humble Servant.*

W. Symphon.



# THE PREFACE.

Candid Reader,

**I***T is the usefulness of things which renders them acceptable, and the benefit Mankind reaps from things applicable, makes them truly valuable, which as such, really ought to gain opinion on their side, the common standard of all matters relating to humane bodies; amongst which, those that from their own nature are more nearly allyed to the use of man, ought of right to purchase the most acceptance, the greatest value and the best opinion.*  
As



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*As to which, how nearly, deeply, and necessarily the health of man ( the Prince of bodies ) is concerned in the continuing or regaining thereof, let the healthful ( who have lately known sickness or the diseased who now languish ) speak.*

*Whatever therefore relates to the real curing or healing of Diseases, and consequently restoring of health, is truly valuable and ought to purchase opinion ( the common measure of things ) on their side, and thence highly worth inquiring after, of which sort are all Medical waters, and particularly those of Scarbrough, which how agreeable they are to the general constitution of humane bodies? How congenial to their ferments? How great apperients or openers of obstructions? How generally they pass? How frequently they remove the causes of Diseases, and consequently concur to the restoration of health, The instances of of Cures chiefly performed thereby ( in*

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(in the following History set down) those speaking for others of the like nature, we have not an opportunity to insert ) will ( in order to the gaining the ends aforesaid ) yea satisfactorily and demonstrably point out ? Upon my late espousing of Scarbrough-waters ( the rational Induction whereto were the following Instances, the main Subject of this Tract. I found it in the mouths of many persons ( with whom I or my friends conversed ) that I was generally impeached of a retraction of what I had already writ. They apprehending as if my former Books were writ against the Spaw, which no person ( who ever read them ) can accuse me of. For the controverſie was not taken up against the waters, as if designed to blemish them, but was grounded upon shewing other manner of Ingredients then were believed, so that what I said was not levelled against the waters, but urged against the deposited principles

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*principles or ingredients thereof. As to the truth of which I have a cloud of witnesses, even all who have thoroughly read my two books of the Spaw, ( the chief called Hydrologia Chymica. The latter Hydrological Essayes ) to whom I appeal, and particularly I advise such as scruple thereat, for their further satisfaction to consult p. 115, &c. of my Hydrolog. Chym. where they will find what I ascribe to the cure of the Scurvey, Dropsie, Strangury, Jaundies, Melancholy, Womens Diseases, &c. If I was drawn a little aside to have a jealous eye upon the waters ( as some may imagine from my Hydrolog. Essayes, ) It was from an oblique credulity, by-  
assed by a dark Saturnine Influence, whose Clouds were soon dispersed by the Sun-beams of experimental light, yea many were for a time ( from the same male-influence ) afraid of these waters, as if they had suffered from the mouth of the constellated  
Dog*

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*Dogg above ( animated by the rising of a late Saturnial Star ) as injurious at some hits of times, and in some sense as the bitings of mad dogs here below, and were thence brought into a Hydrophoby, viz. was afraid of their proper remedy, by refusing to approach the Medical waters; although they have formerly proved a cure to theirs or other parallel Diseases. And this Male-influence ( in reference to these waters ) has ( as I hinted ) lately taken date from the Cosmical rising of one of the Satilities, a churlish Star of morose Saturn, which appeared in the year 1670, 1672. But if I have any skill in this sort of Astrology, the effects of this unfortunate constellation, and dark visaged Saturn, will, by calculation, be quite over in this year 1679. and another more benign will begin to take place.*

*At*

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*At this Pool, like that of Bethes-  
dah's ( the dark mists and foggs  
being blown over ) are a multitude  
of Scorbuticks , Hypochondriacks  
and other Valetudinarians, ( I mean  
such as labour of the Scurvy, Me-  
lancholy, Stone, and other Diseases )  
Male and Female in their several  
apartments, waiting for the moving  
of the waters, that thereby they may  
be healed of their respective Mala-  
dies , whilst others ( who come  
here chiefly for diversion ) only  
sport in Neptunes Province, and  
like the Leviathan, only play with  
the waters. Were I to insist upon an  
Encomium of these healing waters,  
I might venture, and that without  
Vanity ) to speak a bold word, viz.  
that if a Physician, who has these  
waters as a substitute, have but like-  
wise a stock of some good specificks,  
( without which he will often prove  
lame ) to use upon occasion, as necessity,  
through various indications should  
require , might Essay to grapple al-  
most*

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most with any Disease, (if there be but any tolerable strength in nature) and scarce any would be able to stand before him; For those waters do not work as vulgar waters, which as an Exotick ferment penetrates the Excrements, thins them, and by irritating the Peristaltick of the Intestines, carries them away; But withall, by the nimbleness and quickness of its Salts, insinuates into the more inward recesses of the obstructed bowels, unbinding those hidden ligatures, unhinging those fastned obstacles, unbending those inward strong springs in their elasticity, whether in the juyces or solid parts of the body, unlocking those shut-up bolts, and opening all those hidden obstructions which are far removed from the eye, or even intellectuals of many, and yet intimately, yea essentially concerned in the Fabrick of many Chronical Diseases; which (as I said) are with great difficulty come at or reached, but with  
such

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such nimble agents and deeply piercing Salts, as are the inmates of these waters. Amongst which, that of Nitre is so exquisitely ( by the Chymistry of nature ) mixed, and contempered with the Alluminous Salt, as that water is thereby ( among other excellent waters ) rendered the most effectual quencher of thirst of any water that ever I saw, yea perhaps I might not be much mistaken, if I should say that the temperature of the Mineral juices performed by the wonderful subterranean industry ( I had well nigh said Chymistry ) of Nature, are such as if in reference to quenching ( yea and peradventure also as to other vertues ) it may ( and that without vanity ) be reputed one of the best of the known healing waters in Europe.

We have studied conciseness, and yet are larger in the main than we expected. I could not well be more compendious, especially when I considered

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sidered, how I was under an obligation to give the Readers (chiefly the more ingenious sort) some tolerable satisfaction, at least in the solution of some Phenomina necessarily to be insisted on, in a discourse of this nature.----This is to be noted, these waters being carried at a distance, are found to operate nothing nigh so well, as to the cure of Diseases, as when drunk at the Spring-head.

To consider, what faithfulness I have used in putting down the respective Cases? What care I have taken in methodically ranging them under their particular heads? And as near as I could in reducing them to their distinct classes, and in all with what candour to truth I have used either in transcribing, or originally placing down the various Topics of the following History, I refer to every unbiassed Reader by his best Inquest to determine and satisfy himself? where we do not rank  
Patients



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*Patients in their several classes first or last, according to the dignity of the persons, so much as according to the eminency of their respective cases. Amongst whom, those who are so publick-minded as to permit their names to attest their cures, thereby do (as of right they ought) Justice to the waters, Service to their Countrey, and mean-while, no injury to themselves. Thus wishing them, who may be concerned, much good success by the due, proper, and advisable use of the waters,*

**I remain Thine further**

**to serve Thee,**

**W. Simpson.**

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# THE HISTORY OF

## *Scarborough-Spa.*

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**T**HE Diseases we propose to treat of, and to which the use of the waters are most proper, are chiefly Chronical, or such whose causes are so rooted as to continue long unless cured by proper Remedies: amongst which, the most grassant or most universally afflicting, are, first the Scurvie with its branchings, complications and inoculations into other diseases: next the Flatus Hypochondriacus, or diseases springing from Melancholy. 3. the Stone and Strangury. 4. Agues. 5. The Jaundies. 6. The Dropfice. 7. Wormes. 8. Womens diseases, &c. next to which we but touch upon acute diseases.

B

We

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We shall begin with the Scurvy, which, with its appendices, is the most spreading Malady, No Cities, towns, villages, free from it, nay scarce any family which is not notorious for some one or other persons therein afflicted more or less with the Symptoms thereof.

It is not now our intended work here to give the definition and various distinctions or specifications of the Scurvy, only in short shall crave leave to say that it depends chiefly, if not solely, upon the depraved ferments, and vitiated digestions of the body, and particularly and primarily of the Stomack: (that *Primum mobile* of this and other chronical diseases) where resides the very seminary of the scorbutick ferment, consisting chiefly in a spurious Acidity, which vitiating the subsequent digestions (some more then others) spreads it self by degrees into the blood and other juices, until it appears in all its colours, and branched forth in all its symptoms and products.

The symptoms of the Scurvy are various, sometimes under one disguise sometimes under another, they are frequently of these sorts (to be  
for

some of which that disease discovers it self ) viz. an universal lassitude and weakness in the knees, dulness or heaviness of spirits, erratick pains, shortness of breath, tumors, ulcers of many sorts, spots and blotches upon the legs, roughness of the skin, and other impurities of the outward parts, discolourdeness, and soreness of gums, pain and looseness in the teeth, sour stink of breath, &c.

As to a further disquisition into the nature and causes of the Scurvy, how the foundation thereof is laid in the depravation of the ferment of the Stomack, and how the first Errour, not being corrected in the subsequent digestions, but carried into the blood, subverting the crasis thereof, alters the sweet balsamick soft natural temper thereof into an austere, sour, saltiness, perverting its natural and genuine fermentation, and how the blood corrupted by the vitiating ferment of the Scurvy, breaths forth impure streams, which making their Egress through the pores of the outward parts, are (by obstructions they find there) coagulated upon the outward parts, and so make spots, blotches, foulness, scurf, roughness (as if netled) and other impurities of the skin, the usual effects of

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that disease: and how the difference in Scurvys, are chiefly ascribable to variety of Acids or some acrimonious ferments prevailing in the juices of the body; And how by analogy, the skin is compared to a transparent glass, upon which the streams arising from that spurious fermentation of the blood and humors, being too gross to be pervious to the pores thereof, might well be supposed to condense along the sides, begetting spots, stains, foul damps, answerable to those impure mists, and dark steams, really arising from the bastardly fermentation of the blood in Scurvies, and condensed upon the external parts, &c. To a further disquisition, I say of all which, we refer the reader to what we have said thereon in our *Hydrolog. Chymic.* p. 70. &c.

Now we shall immediately come to the matter we chiefly aime at viz the Enumeration of perticular cure of the Scurvy and its branches or complications performed by the waters.

*Cure*

*The History of Scarbrough-Spaw. 5*

*Cures of the Scurvy by the Waters.*

*The First shall be Major Taylors Case.*

**I**N the year 50 or 51 he had a long lingering scorbutick and complicated Malady, had a dry Cough, short-winded, had no appetite or digestion could neither Eat, Sleep, nor capable of any Exercise, was brought by impoverishment of Spirit, very low, and lean, even to a great debilitude; in which languishing condition he continued notwithstanding all the help the Physicians could make him; who by them was adjudged consumptive, and by them and on all hands concluded a dying-man: was however resolved for *Scarbrough*, hearing some noise of its vertues, for he thus thought, that seeing he was a man already under the sentence of death, he must dye if he staid at home, it was but dying and it could be no worse at *Scarbrough*, or elf-where, and as to the place he was not solicitous; whereupon contrary to advice, undertakes the journey, although with very great difficulty; because of his great weakness, he was told to his great discouragement,

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that he should never return alive: (if so he resolved to be buried at *Scarbrough*) he drank the waters three days before it began to work, there being at that time no Physician by to advise with: Then he filled himself very full with the waters, taking about five pints thereof: upon which it made him very sick, gave him onely one vomit, and so wrought downward; whereupon in about a weeks time, he began to find benefit, and in about fourteen days after (drinking every day the waters) he found himself so much altered for the better, as all the bad Symptoms gradually went off, the waters passed well, working throughly upon the humors, discharging the peccant matter, correcting the Scorbutick acid ferment, opening obstructions, dulcified the blood, strengthened the weakned tone of the Stomack and bowels, procured an appetite, helped the digestion, brought on rest, as the genuine result of the former, became cheerfull, returned home (contrary to the expectation of all) very well, not in a litter, but on horse-back, gathering strength daily. Then he thought himself so well as he needed not come next year, nor did he: But finding him-



himself afterwards not well, came the next year after: And so continued till 64 intermitting one in 3 or 4 years, during which time he had his health as well as he would wish.

*Major Taylor's case of the Scurvy cured a second time by the Waters.*

2. **D**uring the time of his being abroad at *Tangier*, which was about five years, at his return into *England*, he found himself in as bad a state of health as he was at his first coming to the waters aforesaid. The Scorbutick Symptoms prevailing strongly upon him, his legs, (as an addition and product of this sort of Scurvy) was covered over with white scales, and he, in the main, over-run with the Scurvy from the Sea-air, with most of the indications thereof aforesaid, betakes himself to his former Asylum for releif and help, drank the waters twice that Summer (in the year 70) found as considerable an Event, yea as much benefit by the waters as before, taking off the Symptoms of the Scurvy as complicated with other weakness, purified

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the blood, and thereby made the scales fall off: So continued drinking the waters every year since except one, and enjoys his health very well, was at *Scarbrough* twice last Summer, being the latter time there with my Lord Marquess of *Winchester*.

### *My Lady Carey her case.*

#### *The Third cure of the Scurvy.*

3 July 5th 77 she was highly Scorbutick, the first remarkable appearance whereof was a stitch she had in her right brest, which like a dart struck through to her back: That a strong Scorbutick Acidum prevailed in her Stomack, was evident, in that when she took new milk, it presently became curdled into cheese, which she vomited up (with great difficulty and danger of suffocation,) in the very form of a cheese curd, as if indeed the Scorbutick Acid was the runnet which made cheese of milk while in the Stomack: she took some Tobacco which caused more of the same cheesy conglum come up: after which this Scorbutick Acidum was in great part carried  
upon

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upon the nerves, whence she fell into an universal trembling or paralytick fit, so as every part of her trembled, which continued about half an hour, during which time she could not speak, and (as an argument of an accompanied convulsive motion) her mouth was drawn a little aside; but as to lividness of colour and other dangerous Symptoms, she seemed well nigh Expiring: Then was the scene of this Scorblick ferment transfered into the blood, where it caused such a spurious fermentation, as thereupon a violent heat was contracted, which continued (as if she had been in a fever) for four dayes, which with sweating Medicines was partly transpired, and partly carried or translated to the urinary vessels, where the Scurvy Acid (thus variously disguised) at length chiefly fixt, and acted another sort of Scene, bringing on the strangury or stoppage of Urine, which continued day and night (not past two spoonfuls a time) and her water constantly mixed with blood, and that for 14 weeks together: mean while some of the Scorblick Acidum lodged in the Stomack, depraving the ferment thereof, whence she lost her appetite: and part

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of it was sent or precipitated from the blood in its circulation upon the lungs, whence from the obstructing Acidum they were stuffed and had not (through a lessening their Systole and Diastole) a due respiration, the cause of her short windedness, and from both was brought on a decaying of Spirits and strength, and an impoverishment of her body, together with a great pain in the urinary Vessels.

Thus the Scurvy had appeared under various masques, as if indeed it had been a complication of many other maladies, viz. a bastard Plurisie, Surfet, Palsy, Convulsions, Fever, Strangury, Stone, (with the aggravation of mixt blood) *dolor Nephriticus*, *Apepsie*, *Asthma*, *Marasmus*, while really (as may be concluded from the range of Symptoms emerging from the frequent *metastasis* of the Scorbutick Acid) they were but various appearances, and different guises the scorbutick ferment had put on, as it was lodged in, or transferred from one part, organ, or juice to another: was all (I say) but the Scurvy under different masques.

This worthy Lady, under the circumstances of the aforesaid Symptoms,  
(some-

( somewhat alleviated ) by which she had been under confinement to her Chamber for eight months, by advice, at length betakes her self to *Scarbrough-Spaw*, May 28, drank the waters, and found immediate help; For the Scorbutick Symptoms abated; her appetite was recruited, and strength regained: And although the waters did not pass by Urine ( the obstructions being so obstinate ) at the first time of drinking thereof, which was onely for 10 days: yet upon her Ladyships return again to the waters; they then made their way through those formerly obstructed passages, took off all bad Symptoms, formerly afflicting those parts, easing her pain, procured a good digestion, brought on ( considering her age ) a good Athletick habit of body; became very active cheerfull and healthfull, and as if renewed again in her old age, the good effects thereof continued: for I waited on her near two months after her returne from the water and found her well as aforesaid.

*A Fourth cure.*

4 **T**He Right Honorable *James* Earl of *Suffolk* had been for the space of thirteen years troubled with a most grievous Scorbutick pain ( for so it appeared by the Symptoms ) at the Stomack, which usually seized on him at meals, especially if he did eat flesh, so as he was forced to give over, though sometimes at two or three bits of meat, and thus it would hold him for several hours, causing a great distention and hardness upon the region of the Stomack, with torsions on the right side, so as it made his very ribs on that side to bend: whose best ease was to sit low, and thrust his thumb with all his force upon his Stomack. His Lordship had sought for cure both in *England* and *France* of the most eminent Physicians he could hear of, but found none, the malady resisting all means that could be used: His Lordship came to these waters, and drank about three weeks, after a few days ( as *Dr. Whittie*, who was then at the *Spaw* and attended him, observed ) the fits lessened

lessened by degrees, that he could better Eat, and concoct his meat with little pain: who gave his Lordship some grounds of hope, that after he was settled at home from the waters and his Journey, he might find a perfect recovery, which through the mercy of God did accordingly succeed, so as he has scarce any footsteps of his former malady, but can eat any sort of meat without pain.

*The Fifth is Sir John Anderson's Case given in a letter under his own hand to Dr. Whittie.*

Sir, upon your request to give you an account of the effects of *Scarbrough-Spaw*, I present you with this, as a true narrative of what I have observed. In *Anno 1661* finding my self very much inclining to the *Scurvy* (having most of the Symptoms attending that disease) I came to *Scarbrough*; and must confess, that after a fortnights drinking of the waters, I found both the pains of my knees and shortwindedness wholly gone, and those other impediments which are concomitants of that distemper: being thus encouraged, at the convenient time of the  
next

next year I repaired thither again, and very unexpectedly I was there taken with a fit of the Gout, under which malady I had formerly suffered, but after I had drank the waters about a week I was freed from all my pain, and I thank God (excepting some small remembrances, as heat in that joint of my toe) I never had since any thing of pain worth taking notice of. In 1663. I found my blood extreamly hot, and such pricking in my hands and feet, and continual bleeding at the nose, that I feared an extraordinary distemper, which after using of the waters I was clearly freed from. In the year 1664 I was prevented by extraordinary occasions and could not come to the *Spaw*, and most part of that Winter and the succeeding Spring I was much afflicted with an extraordinary heat in my bowels, and short-windedness and pain in my knees, which by the blessing of God, and the goodness of the waters, joined with your advice and assistance in using them, I find my self quitted of. And this observation I have made this year of my own using them, that after I had drank three days (the waters having  
fully



fully answered my expectation in all particulars ) I resolved one night to content my self with a very slender Supper, and the next morning I observ'd that I made plentiful store of Urine, as usually before I drank the waters, after which I drank four quarts of water, and resolved to fast untill they had fully compleated their operation which ( as I conceive ) ended about three in the afternoon ; I still kept fasting to see if they would work longer, which in some small measure they did till five, but more by Urine then siege, after which, I measured the quantity that had come from me, in which I was as exact as I was in taking the water it self, and when I had compared what had passed through, with the quantity that I drank, I found the 4 quarts increased to five and very near a pint, which could not be increased by any thing I took, for untill five I had fasted from all things and then took but a gill of Wormwood wine, which was all that could help to make the addition, excepting the humors of the body which were plentifully cast out with the waters.

This from *Sir your very affectionate*  
*Friend John Anderson.*

*The Sixth cure of the Scurvy.*

**M**R. J. Robinson of Hull had a Fever with an aguish intervall, being a fever spun out at length by Paroxysms, and thence upon the exit thereof, had contracted a Scorbutick Apepsie and chacectical habit of body (as the relict of his late Quartan) having much pains and weakness in his joints all over him, so as he could scarcely walk, and his appetite to food was taken away: by advice, he came to the waters of *Scarbrough*, drank them, and found himself better in a few days. After eight or ten days drinking, he got an Excellent good Stomack, and in about fourteen days time, his Scorbutick Symptoms went off, and he returned as well in health home as he had been of twenty years before, as I had from his own mouth: upon which account he yearly drinks the waters with good success ever since, which is now seaven or eight years.

*A Seventh cure of the Scurvy.*

**A** Nne Robinson laboured under a Scorbutick ferment vitiating the natural ferment of the Stomack, which took away her appetite, and procured a great weakness and languor of body, her disease was chronical, of long continuance, held her above two years: in order to the cure of which, she had taken vomits and other medicaments according to the advice of some Physicians but all in vain, she still becoming worse and worse, in so much as she was judged consumptive, she (contrary to the advice of one Physician she had consulted) applies her self to the waters, drank them for fourteen days, and that without any success at all, continued as bad as at first: at length when fourteen days were expired, she began to expectorate, or spit abundance of Phlegm which in the aforesaid time had been loosned: whereupon she grew better, got a Stomack to her food, regained strength, so as in a months time (after the first drinking) she found her self very well: And returned home in good health. But after a while

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while at home, she began again in the same malady : whereupon she came again the next *Spaw* time, and was cured a second time : also she had some touches of her former Symptoms a third time, but after her third drinking, she was thoroughly well recovered, and so continued ever since, being now several years ago : which account I had from her own mouth at the Waters.

*The Eighth cure of the Scurvy.*

**J.** C. near *York*, laboured under a Scorbutick disorder of his Stomack, evident by its great oppression by Phlegm, and water, so as every morning he had great and troublesome boknings or retchings to vomit, whereby a clear water came off, and after that, by much strugglings, came up Phlegm, and then he was at some ease, during which time it took away his appetite : This continued, notwithstanding the advice of an ingenious Physician, who at length ordered him to come to these waters, where he found great relief, it thinns his Phlegm and carryes it off by seidge, and disposeth so of the clear water, which  
used.

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used to distill *per lingulam* from his Stomack, as he is well, and continues so for many months after drinking the waters, till towards the Spring, and then it begins again, and continues till he comes to the waters, which takes it away again, and he returns well home. Upon which action he every year frequents the waters and that with good success.

*The Ninth cure of the Scurvy.*

**M**R. Christopher Adams of Camelfield Yorkshire, aged seventy three years, had for six years together been miserably tormented with pain in his leggs, feebleness in his knees, frequent faintings, and a dry Itch over all his skin, he had advice with several Physicians, who had ordered him Diet-drinks, Diaphoreticks, Oyntments, &c. But without any success at all, he came at length to *Scarbrough*, and upon drinking those waters he found perfect ease in all the aforesaid Symptoms; he had also been sore afflicted with dizziness in his head and loss of memory, his understanding also was sometimes so clouded, that he could not discern  
the

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the quarters of heaven, or know the East from the West, and sometimes was wont to fall: by the use of the *Spaw*, he recovered out of the said Symptoms, and never had any fits since considerable. For prevention whereof he continued his annual visits at *Scarbrough* for seven years, although he lived at 40 miles distance.

*The Tenth case*

**M** Adam Pockley nere *Selby* in *Yorkshire* had a bad Stomack, accompanied with an ill digestion, a great flatulency or windy-riftings: she drank the waters last year near fourteen days, with some intervall, which procured her a very good Stomack to her meat, so as she said, she eat near as much meat, and that with favouriness and good relish, in one day at *Scarbrough*, as in a week at home: her meat also digesting well, and the windiness (the fruit of Indigestion) was gone.

I *Scorbutick Cholera.*

*The Tenth cure of the Scurvy.*

Sir *W. Ker*, upon the borders of *Scotland* (a worthy Knight) laboured under a *Scorbutick Cholera*, with a great oppression of wind upon his Stomack: in so much as he could scarce get any meat down, but was presently heaved up by the force and pressure of the wind, and what ever he eat at night, he was sure after his first sleep to be desperate sick therewith, till it was carryed off both by vomiting and purging: whereby was brought on a great debilitude of appetite, could scarce digest any meat, and was thence reduced to a very weak state of body, being brought to a great enfeeblement by the prevalency of the aforesaid *Scorbutick Symptoms*: having had much advice before, and had taken much Physick but to little purpose, was advised by his Physician *Dr. Simpson* (an Eminent Physician in *Scotland*) to apply himself to *Scarbrough waters*: who accordingly did, and upon five or  
six

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six days drinking thereof, according to advice, found himself much better, and the Symptoms abating, could take food, and had a pretty good digestion, the *flatus* ceasing; and in about ten or twelve days time, he returned home as well in health as ever he had been before, which happened in the year 74; found so much good by drinking the waters, as he has come every year since, and so intends to do for the future if he lives: from whose own mouth I had the aforesaid relation.

2 *Scorbutick Cholera.*

*The Eleventh cure of the Scurvy.*

**G.** — laboured under a Scorbutick Apepsie, and indigestion, throwing up sometimes a matter of a greasy form, so as might be made into balls, otherwhile casting up that little food he took, raw and indigested, many hours after taking thereof, being unaltered in its form, from what it was when taken, being contracted by a surfeit from cold, by which Symptoms he became weak in body and unfit for labour: he continued



tinued thus for above two years, most what sick after taking any food, and what he took was so little as by computation was scarce able to sustain him: he came to the waters, drank them four dayes, each day twelve pints, which wrought very plentifully with him: The very first day, he began to eat with an appetite, what food he took staid with him, and in the compass of the foresaid time, he got a very good Stomack to his meat, which also digested very well, and he thereupon recovered. The waters during their working (especially the last day) made him very sore behind, which was a demonstration *a posteriori* of the efficacy of the waters.

### 3 *Scorbutick Cholera.*

#### *The Twelfth cure of the Scurvy.*

**A** Scotch Gentleman was afflicted with a Scorbutick indigestion and *flatus* upon his Stomack, so as what ever he took he threw it up presently after; This continued for about three quarters of a year, he came (in order to

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to his help ) to drink the *Scarbrough*  
waters, the first week he found no be-  
nefit at all : But being put upon a more  
regular Method of taking them: he  
then, the first day after, began to take  
some broth, which staid with him, next  
day he could take and digest a little  
meat, which staid, and agreed well  
with him : and in a few days after  
had a very good Stomack, digested his  
meat very well, and returned home in  
health.

#### 4 *Scorbutick Cholera.*

#### *The Thirteenth cure of the Scurvy*

**A** Noble Lord contracted a disorder  
upon his Stomack by eating  
Fish ( and that of such sort, which would  
the soonest, for want of digestion grow  
putrid upon the stomach ) and per-  
haps by drinking upon it some bad  
wines : from which indigestion his  
Lordship was much put out of order :  
I advised him to drink the waters  
which while he was doing, sends for  
me all in hast, when I came, he told  
me he was ill at his Stomack, had a pain  
and

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and dizziness in his head, I advised his Lordship to follow it yet, by taking more water, which he did, and presently while I staid by him, he began to vomit abundance of tough Phlegm, and yellow bitter choller, which cleared his Stomach, and carried the rest downwards; so he was presently at ease, nature by the help of the waters discharging her self both wayes of what was burdensome; whence, the disorder of his Stomack, pain, and dizziness of his head, went forthwith away, and by drinking the waters some few days, he got a good Stomach to his meat, also a fresh lively colour.

*The Fourteenth cure.*

**M**R. *Humfrey Birch* of *London*, had been long troubled with loss of appetite and debility of concoction, the ferment of his Stomach being so vitiated and the tone of the membranes thereof so altered as that he did constantly cast up his meat, (which were undoubted Symptoms of the Scurvy as it had seated it self in the Stomach) This being the second year of his appearance at *Scarbrough*, he acknowledged  
C he

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he had found a perfect cure, being  
able to eat and concoct any sort of  
meat.

*The Fifteenth cure.*

**M**R. Roger Maynat of Dalton-Royal in Yorkshire, laboured for above three years together under the same malady, which had exceedingly abated his strength, and resisted all endeavours of Physicians: who was perfectly cured after one weeks drinking of the waters, and for prevention has not failed for several years to visit them.

*The Sixteenth cure.*

**M**R. William Linstead of Hull had got a Scorbutick surfeit, which brought on an excessive vomiting and purging even to fourscore times: all his body over he broke out into red pimples, as if it had been the small pox; upon his drinking of the waters, immediately all the Symptoms abated, and his strength and stomach encreased daily, and in four or five days was restored to perfect health.

*The Seventeenth cure, viz. a Scorbutick Heart-burn.*

**M** *Atthew Alured Esq;* of *Beverly* in *Yorkshire* was many years fore afflicted with a Scorbutick Heart-burn, which tormented him day and night notwithstanding much means used for cure, found benefit here, on which account he yearly frequented them.

I reckon the seven last cases of Scorbutick Cholar's, together with that of the Scorbutick heart-burn as most properly reducible to the Classis of the Scurvy, putting them under that head, as (for Method sake) most adapted thereto, although the concurring circumstances doth not only in every respect quadrate therewith; however I was biassed thereto, not only (as I said) for Method sake but also as led by this reason, that if the Scorbutick ferment had settled or fixt it self in some other parts, organs, or juyces of the bodyes of those aforesaid patients, it would then doubtless have put on other Symptoms, and appeared under such dresse,

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as it might easily enough have been discovered ( even by a vulgar Eye ) to be no other than the Scurvy.

Now come we to another branch or species of the Scurvy, as its ferment fixeth it self in other parts, *viz.* either the lungs or Intestines or smaller guts; where it acts another scene of Symptoms. The first of which we call a Scorbutick *Asthma*, because the ferment of the Scurvy seems chiefly to fix it self upon the Lungs, on which parts chiefly the tragedy of Scorbutick Symptoms are acted, of which take one Case and Cure as followeth.

*The Eighteenth cure.*

**M**Rs. Mary Byron of *Koosby* in *Yorkshire*, had been three or four years exceedingly troubled with a stopping at her breast, in so much as for a month or five weeks together sometimes she could not lye down in her bed but was bolstered up with pillows, she was brought also to that excessive weakness, that she could scarce go over the house when she was at the best, and her flesh was quite consumed, being almost nothing but skin and bone; she could never eat any thing, but cast it up  
again

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again with coughing, nor could she drink at any time, but presently she was scarce able to speak for want of breath, she came to these waters and drank about eight or ten days, returning home with perfect health, and has so continued, since when she hath had a child.

The second, we for distinction sake, call Scorbutick Collicks: which, that they are indeed Collicks, is evident from the Symptoms immediately emerging therefrom; and next that they are Scorbutick, is as apparent, because they take as deep rooting, as the very ferment of the Scurvy, are as durable, and obstinate to vulgar Methods, and cured mostly with such Antiscorbuticks, as respect the deep roots of such fixt diseases, under which as stems thereof, or species of Scorbutick Collicks, we comprise also some Diarrhea's or loosnesses, the Gripes and Dysenteries or Bloody fluxes: all which have not always their source or first spring from the Intestines, but many times from a Symbolical Scorbutick Acid, as sometimes transmitted thither from the blood co-operating in the Stomach: yet for method and distinction sake we reckon them as followeth.

*Scorbutick Cholick.*

*The Nineteenth cure of the Scurvy.*

**A** Man (living in the Bishoprick of *Durham*) laboured under a grievous Scorbutick Collick, afflicting his body, especially below his navel, with great pain, his stomach was gone, had excessive pains all over him, was brought exceeding weak as he could scarce walk: came to drink the waters, which he did with so great success as his Scorbutick pains abated and gradually went away, got a good Stomach and digested his meat well: And in about eight days time, was so well recovered, as to the astonishment of his wife, and freinds, he could run, and leap upon the sands.

*Scorbutick-Stone-Collick.*

*The twentieth cure of the Scurvy.*

**M**R. *Hall* near *Hallifax* in *Yorksire*, was under Dr. *Wharton* and Dr. *Paget* (two eminent Physicians) hands



hands in *London*, for a complication of an Ague and Stone-Collick, which wrought up to his Stomach and made him very sick; I add Scorbutick, because Agues (not well cured) frequently degenerate into Scorbutick habits of body, which also fixing upon the urinary passages is the patron of many tormenting evils: had many medicines especially purges, prescribed, which never passed with him: At length, after he came into the Country, he voided several stones: Then came to drink the waters at *Knarsbrough*, but finding those not to pass with him, came to *Scarbrough*, and tryed those waters, which he found to pass exceeding well, above all the purging medicines he had ever taken, onely for the first two or three days made him very sore in his posteriors, but carried off the Scorbutick Chollick, and the relicts of his Ague, procuring a very good Stomach, which before was very bad and weak: he received so much good thereby, as he has now by times frequented these waters for ten years: he had one fit of his Chollick this last Summer at the *Spaw*, but upon drinking of the waters, it presently went off: he observed, that for some few days it wrought like

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*Epsom* or *Barnet*, mostly by seidge, but more effectually than either of them: and other days it wrought like *Tunbridge* or *Knarsbrough*, chiefly by Urine.

This last Instance also relates to the Classis of the Stone-cures, but that the Symptoms thereof doth chiefly and strongly bear upon the Scorbutick ferment, which is the cause why we rank it under this head of the Scurvy.

*Scorbutick Diarrhea or loosness.*

*The One and twentieth cure of the Scurvy.*

**P.** B. of *Scarbrough*, his wife, was troubled with an excessive loosness, drank the waters, which after purging, presently stayed her loosness, and she was well: yea as often as she has any trouble that way, applies her self to the waters, whether in Summer or Winter, by which she alwayes finds good success; it commonly cures her with one days drinking.

*Scorbu-*

*Scorbutick Gripes.*

*The Two and twentieth cure of the  
Scurvy.*

**P.** B. a Master of a ship at *Scarbrough*,  
( my late patient ) was afflicted  
with the Gripes, so as he could neither  
sit, stand, nor go without great torments;  
drank the waters, which at first he vom-  
ited, but by a peculiar way or method  
of taking the waters, giving him some-  
what which made them find the way  
through, opening the passages, dinted  
the acrimony or acidity impacted up-  
on the Guts, quieted the pain, and  
took away all bad Symptoms, so he  
recovered.

*Scorbutick Dysentery or Bloody-flux.*

*The Three and twntieth cure of  
the Scurvy.*

**T** H E aforesaid Master of a ships  
brother in law, was afflicted with  
a Dysentery or Bloody-flux, so as he was  
not in a capacity ( being a Sea-man ) of  
going aboard his Vessel, he was weak-

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ned thereby and brought very low : after trying in vain what other advice he could get, drank the waters, and in a few days the bad Symptoms were off, and he was perfectly cured.

*The twenty fourth Cure.*

**S**ilvester Sympson of Driffeld in Yorkshire, had a bloody-flux eight years so as he all that space was forced to rise to stoole every night three or four times. It had resisted all other means he had attempted. He went to *Scarbrough*, and was cured perfectly in two or three days with the waters alone.

*Scorbutick pissing of blood.*

*The twenty fifth Cure.*

**M**R. Chapman of 80 years of age was much and often troubled with pissing blood, wherupon he made his recourse to *Scarbrough's-Spaw*, which took away that threatning Symptome by giving him present Ease, which was publickly known among the neighbourhood at *Hacknes*.

Now

Now we come to reckon upon some other speciflicated Scurveys, in whose causes and Symptoms the Scurvy is chiefly twisted *viz.* Scorbutick-Rheumatisme, Eriipela's, Ulcers, Elephantiasis, and Leprous Scurvy, and shall give a single instance of cure of each by the waters, at least by their chief help, as follows.

*Scorbutick Rheumatisme.*

*The twenty sixth Cure.*

**A.** *W.* of *Scarbrough* was troubled with a Scorbutick Rheumatisme, which chiefly afflicted her right arm and shoulder, with grievous and almost insufferable pain; so as (through great extremity) she cryed forth; I ordered her (being somewhat in years) a vesicatory plaister to be applied to her shoulder on the same side, and a fomentation made *Ex fol. Ebuli, Salv. agrest. Et fl. Sambuci* ā ā boyled in Sea-water: then I advised her some pills with the waters, whereby they wrought well: and she had ease in the worst of her paroxysme by the following

ing.

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ing night Julep (*viz*) *Aq. papav. Rhead.*  
*℥iij vel ℥iiij Syr. Limon. ℥i β, cū ʒ C li.*  
*acidulat.* which she took for three  
or four nights with great success and  
advantage, causing her to rest well:  
So she recovered.

*A Scorbutick Cattarrhe.*

*The Seven and twentieth cure.*

**M**Rs. Mary Bateman of York had  
been much troubled with  
Rheumes, which had swelled  
up her face and eyes, and resisted all re-  
medies, found very much benefit by the  
use of this water, more then all other  
methods that had been prescribed for  
her, upon account whereof she has been  
an annuall visiter of it these twelve  
years.

*Scorbutick Erisipela's.*

*The Eight and twentieth cure.*

**T**H E daughter of the aforesaid  
woman (of about ten years of  
age

age or more, had an Erisipelas or Inflammation in her legg, called vulgarly the shingles or *St. Anthony's fire*, which began the Winter before ; It often ran with a lee, so as the cloth she wrapt it with would cleave and be baked thereto, and was very painfull to her ( even to make her cry ) at every taking off, she had a poultifs laid on, which was hard baked thereto, which I ordered them to take off, and throw away : I advised her to drink the waters with a few pils, and ordered her a Topick of Venice Treacle, one ounce mixt in a pint of the best White-Wine, bathing it several times a day therewith, leaving a double linnen cloth dipt therein upon her legg: whereby in a few days time her leg grew better, the Inflammation abated, and the pain was mitigated : So that in less than a months time the bad Symptoms went quite off, and her leg was perfectly whole.

*Scorbutick Ulcer.*

*The Nine and twentieth cure.*

**A** Gentleman at the University of Cambridge ( Mr. K. ) now not far

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far off *Scarbrough*, had a Scrobutick Ulcer in both feet cross the toes ( while in the Colledge ) which brought him much pain, the sore was white and most-what wept forth a Lee, accompanied with a Scorbutick Acidum, the chief cause of pain: He laboured under the grief hereof for about two years, notwithstanding all the help a *Cantabrigian* Physician could make him; he came upon an occasion into the Country, and drank the waters of *Scarbrough* for ten days: ( being mindfull to try, if he could thence get any help. ) The operation of the waters was Such, as brought away a matter as black as pitch: whereupon the former inveterate and obstinate Symptoms ( that would not bend to Physick nor outward Topicks before ) now abated: his pain went away, the Scorbutick Lee was dried up, ( its Acidum being corrected in the blood by the waters, ) and the Ulcers healed, was thereupon cured: being encouraged hereby, frequents the waters every year since, ( he was cured in the year 1655. ) only missed coming one year, during which interval or intermission, he had a dangerous Fever, which was about seven or eight



eight years ago; since which he has had his health well: Which account I had from his own mouth.

*Scorbutick Elephantiasis.*

*The Thirtieth cure.*

**M**R. Rogers's daughter of *Scarbrough* had a *Scorbutick Elephantiasis* almost all over her: which also, from the *Scorbutick Acidum* seising the tendons and ligaments of her joints, had rendred her well nigh decrepid: she drank the waters, and in about a fortnights time or more, the blood was so purified, as it cast off those externall feculencies or recrements of the ultimate digestion in the form of white scales, and so sweetned the blood and latex, and opened obstructions, as that it removed those bolts and hedges which were fastned upon the joynts and ligaments, and begot a healthfull habit of body: So her skin became clear and smooth, and she well.

*Leprous*

*Leprous Scurvy.**The One and thirtieth cure.*

**A** Boy had a leprous Scurvy, which brought a white scurf all over him, drank the waters, and in a few weeks time, the spreading Scorbutick ferment being dinted, the blood purified, the scales from the roots dried and mortified, and pilled off, and he was cured.

To which (as at the Heel of these Instances of cures of the Scurvy) we shall (by way of conclusion) only subjoin somewhat in short concerning Scorbutick *Hemorrhoids*: and that not only for the opening those which are inward, swelled, and obstructed, but also for binding, closing, and healing those which are too open; in both correcting the Scorbutick Acidum of the blood: In the one loosning the impacted, and close rivetted Acidum, which binds and swells the veins: and in the other sweetning or dinting the Acidum (which lacerated and wounded the veins) gently binding up and healing the Orifices there.

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thereof for the future: of which in  
order as followeth.

*Scorbutick Hemorrhoids.*  
*The Two and thirtieth cure.*

**M**R. Ker of Eaton (in the year 1677)  
laboured under greivous pains of  
the inward Hemorrhoids, had a constant  
pain of those parts, but especially when  
nature was to discharge its burden by  
siege, which was very afflictive to him,  
causing him great grief for near a quar-  
ter of a year; had advice of a Physi-  
cian, but found no benefit, till he came to  
the waters, which he drank regularly,  
for ten or twelve days: whereby the  
Scorbutick Acidum (which was let down  
into and had bound and swelled the  
Hemorrhoidal vessels) was so sweet-  
ned and dinted, as he returned home  
perfectly well, and continues so ever  
since.

A Gentleman acquainted me that the  
waters open the *Hemorrhoid* veins,  
which doth him a great kindness in or-  
der to his health: upon the account  
whereof he drinks them every year.

*Scorbu-*

*Scorbutick Hemorrhoids.*  
*The Three and thirtieth cure.*

**A**ND that the waters are proper, not only for the opening the *Hemorrhoids*, where obstructed, as aforesaid: but also for the closing and healing them when too open, was observable from a Doctor of my acquaintance, who labouring with a more then ordinary effusion of *Hemorrhoidal* blood, and that for about seven years, was at first very timorous of drinking the waters, fearing least they should open the aforesaid veins too much. But being encouraged by the success he saw others have, ventured, and to his great satisfaction and even admiration found great help thereby.

That these waters purifie the blood and cure the Scurvy, even in such as have been tainted with it in a high degree, is evident from the large experience had thereof by Dr. *Wittie* in the late wars, when the Garrison which was kept by Sir *Hugh Cholmly* in the Castle after a few weeks siege, whether from the air of the sea, or a bad diet, or want of exercise, his men were most of them

them fallen into the Scurvy, especially the Country-Gentlemen who had fled in thither, who were miserably troubled with it: as many of them as drank of the *Spaw* water, were perfectly and speedily cured, which some of them used without any other means. And many instances (as Dr. *Wittie* saith) of persons of quality might be brought in, who have been highly tainted with all the Symptoms that attend the Scurvy and *Cachexy*, and were upon the very brink of the Dropsie, having their legs swelled &c. who have found perfect cures, on which account, they were constant frequenters of it. Only before we conclude this Classis of *Scarbrough's* Maladies, it will not be amiss to take notice, that as the Scurvy doth chiefly depend upon the depravation of the ferment of the Stomach, towards the rectification and restitution of which, the waters notably contribute: so likewise the other manner of depravations of the Stomach, whence dejections of appetite, and an ingendring of tough Phlegm, which in some persons these waters carry off by vomit; of which I shall give this following instance.

*J. Bil-*

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*J. Bilbrough Jun.* of *Scarbrough* finds, that as often as his Stomach declines (as it yearly by times doth) when he drinks the waters, always the first morning it makes him vomit much tough Phlegm, then passeth downward the rest by sledge, and in a few daies recruits his Stomach again very well.

Where we might also shew these waters are so proper to the Stomach, and to the restoring its ferment, as that they effectually assist in the carrying off such depraved matter, as through excess by debauchery lies heavy and oppresseth the Stomack, and by a longer stay in the body, might become the Seminary of many diseases, (*viz.*) Surfeits, Scurvyes, Dropsies, &c. thereby preventing such fruits as are the natural product and off-spring of such Seminaries: concerning which (if we might not thereby give encouragement towards the transgressing the bounds of Temperance and Moderation) we could give considerable instances, save that we Judge such here not to be Exemplary, and therefore of design forbear.

*Melan-*

*Melancholy* or the *Hypochondriacal*  
*Flatus*.

THE next disease we intend in order to treat of, and to innumerate the cures thereof performed by the waters, is *Melancholy* called the *Flatus Hypochondriacus*, or *Hypochondriacal Melancholy*, and the Diseases springing from *Melancholy*; which Disease, we suppose is caused from the irregularities of the ferments of the Stomach and *Spleen*, whence some impurities (otherwise separable by the vigor and genuine temperature of the ferments) are heaped up in the blood, chiefly in reference to its elaboration into Animal Spirits, which being depraved in their *Minera* or Shop, are instead of being (if I may so say) translucid congenial Spirits (the genuine product of a right and natural *genesis* thereof, and thence proper for the obsoving the functions of the body) soyled with a clodding vapour, and darkned with a misty and foggy steam, perverts the Phanſie, sometimes inverting the regular *Idea's* thereof.

The

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The degrees of which Disease are varied, yea intended or remitted according as those Spirits are (in their first hewings or shapings) more or less soyled with those noxious steams, and clouding vapors, which steams and fogs receive all their measures from the ferments of the *Stomach* and *Spleen*, as they are more or less vitiated, from the error of which ferment ariseth *Indigestion* or *Crudities*, the *Mother* or rather *Chaos* of the afore-said clouds or steams; and from it also is produced *Wind* or *Flatus*, the proper fruit or effect of *Indigestion*. For wherever the generation of the Spirits are, the first springs thereof (whether *Stomach*, *Spleen*, or arterial vessels) we suppose to be the chief *Minera* of this Disease, (whose deep rootedness and inward recess is the main reason of the difficulty of its cure,) which accompanying the reluctancy of the ferments in the error of Digestion, bringeth on the incoarcible *Flatus*, whereby it displays it self into all those various symptoms which attend this Disease.

These Animal Spirits are the most sublime and ethereal parts of the body, and nearest a-kin to the Soul; are the *medium* betwixt the Soul and Body,  
and



and as such, are (we suppose) not only the vehicle but also the mirror of the immortal Soul : and in as much as the Soul acts in the body *juxta indolem organorum*, according to the capacity, disposition, texture, temperature or crasis of its vehicle, which also has its springs from the alimentary and sanguineous juices elaborated by their peculiar ferments : wherefore if the constitution of these Spirits from the vigour of the ferments (sequestering all *Heterogenities*) prove genuine, and thence the looking-glass of the Soul becomes pure and polite. In such constitutions (I say) the soul, through the clarity of the Regimen of the Spirits, takes pleasure and solace in its vehicle, causing generous reflections, and shaping perspicacious *Idea's*, helping (as we say in our *Hydrol. Chym.* 122.) accurateness of phantasie, solidity of judgment and tenaciousness of *Memory*. But if through the deficiency of the ferments, arise *Indigestion* and *Crudities*, thence the untamable *Flatus* or *Wind*, and from both dark steams, whence the aforesaid Spirits are mudded in their first springs, and their constitution or *Regimen* soiled through foggy Scorbutick mists :

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mists. then and there is laid the foundation of this deeply rooted Malady: whereby the imaginative part is darkened, (the fanſie by a Melancholy vapor being clouded, ) and thence as from its natural ſource, ariſeth from the irregularities and diſturbed phanſies of *Hypochondriacal Melancholy*: For the Stomach, Spleen, arterial juyces, & with the ferments thereof, as they are (by nature ) imployed in order to the production of Animal Spirits, are *Vulcan's* Shop, where materials lie for forging all *Idea's*, and *Minerva's* Nurſery, where are the ground-plots and ſeeds of Diſeaſes.

Now if the depravation of the ferments, in order to the hewing forth or generation of Animal Spirits, meet or interfeer with other manner of errors of the ferments as appertaining to the alimentary juyces ( as they are to circulate the various ſtades of the ſeveral digeſtions, in order to the nourishment of the body or ſupply of what daily tranſpires ) then, I ſay, is produced a complication of *Melancholy* with the *Scurvy*, yea the one graduates or heightens the other in their reſpective depravations, whence it is that *Melancholy*, and the *Scurvy*, frequently

quently go hand in hand. It rarely happens that *Melancholy* is brought to any considerable height, but is twisted and complicated with the *Scurvy*, (although the contrary not often holds good) from which complication is generally produced a *lesa imaginatio*, (the usual product of that disease;) although sometimes the heightnings of the one, singly considered, effects it, and from this depravedness of the fancy, it is that the Patient is affected now in one part (ready to dye upon it,) and presently in another remote part (and must die of that, and forthwith too) &c. So they coyn to themselves hundreds of Miseries, as to this or the other part, and as many deaths ere one of either sort really seizeth upon them.

We design not here (because we study brevity) to shew how and after what manner the waters operate, and how other additional helps (by way of advice) contribute to the cure of this so deeply seated Disease: how it absterseth the first vessels strengthneth the ferment of the Stomach, procures an appetite, helps digestion, promotes the clarity of the humors of the Animal

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mal Spirits by carrying away the cause  
of impure and *Scorbutick* steams, ) sup-  
presseth the cause of Wind, ( which  
two last are most-what the scene, where  
and whence most of the Tragical Sym-  
ptoms of this Disease are acted : ) for-  
tifies the tone of the *viscera*, rectifies  
their genuine ferments, sweetens the  
blood, conduceth to the production  
of laudable nutritive juyces, ( which,  
how far these may go towards the cure  
of most Diseases, we refer to better  
judgments to determine ; ) and thence  
brings on a good habit of body, and  
health the sequel of all. To insist large-  
ly upon which, is besides our present  
purpose ; we shall therefore ( which we  
chiefly aim at ) only confine our dis-  
course herein, to number a few re-  
markable instances of the efficacy of  
these waters in the cure thereof, which  
are as followeth.

*Mr. Woodyears Case, a Gentleman  
in York.*

*The first Cure.*

**A**T *Christmas*, 1667. began the occasion of *Melancholy* or *Hypochond. Wind*, ( being the Passion of Sorrow for the loss of his beloved Son, ) which Disease gradually grew to that height, as in about eighteen Moneths time after the first beginning thereof, it brought upon him a *Virtigo* or *Megrim*, so as he thought all went round. At *Christmas* 72. he had two fits ( one soon after the other ) as he sat in his chair, which for the time deprived him of all sense; after which, he had (as accompanying Symptoms) pains all over him, with great oppression of Spirits; a general indisposition, shortness of Breath, want of Appetite, sometimes vomited what he took, had a great weakness and unsteadiness, yet seeming great weight upon his head, so as he could not stoop, or scarce move it but gradually; had strange fancies; the least noise had so deep an

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impression upon him, as was enough almost ( as he thought ) to have struck him dead. Three days after his two fits he was extremely sick with a faintness of Spirits as if to death, which so much weakened him as he was not able to walk over his Chamber without leading for four Moneths: during which time he had many of those sudden Epileptick fits, constantly at change and full of the Moon, and fainted all over his Spirits for some hours together, being in an Agony with weeping, which fainting fits would hold for nine hours at a time, with great struglings as if convulsed; upon all which, the *pathemata animi* had originally the greatest influence.

He had the advice of two eminent Physicians, who ran through several courses of Physick with him, giving him Vomits, Purges, ordering him bleeding by the Hemorrhoids, Steel Preparations, &c. Who, when none of these would do, they advised him to go for *Scarbrough-Spaw*, whither in *July, 1673.* he went, and drank the waters according to advice three weeks: For the first ten dayes whereof he was very weak, had a faintness upon his Spirits, found no advantage

tage or benefit thereby: at length Dr. *Wittie* (then attending the waters) advised him to ride abroad upon the Hills. As he was riding, a sudden griping took him round his body for half an hour, and then an extreme purging came on him that he had four Stools in an hour, with extremity of gripings before each Stool. This purging began at two in the afternoon, but the gripings began to abate before morning, insomuch that it became rather a pleasure to have Stools than otherwise, so continued all next day and night after (without drinking the waters) in which time he grew so steddy, compos'd and strong in his head as he could step out of his bed to the stool without any help, although he continued purging 4 times every hour. The second morning early the Doctor advised him to put on his cloaths (since he was so strong) and walk to the *Spaw*, where (he according to advice) drank only two pints of water, and although in going he had four stools, yet after drinking the waters he had only one or two there, but none in returning, and (what was remarkable) in going to the *Spaw*, he walked faster than the Doctor, to the admiration of all that were by.

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After

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After the aforesaid purgings, he drank the waters for eleven mornings, which then wrought so moderately as it had a most considerable and wonderful effect upon him, his symptoms all abated and gradually went off, got a good Stomach and digestion, the *flatus* (with its causes) was suppressed, which before sat upon the skirts of the Spirits, Membrane of the Brain and Stomach, whence his *Vertigo* went away, the load or heaviness upon his head was taken off, it became steady, his faintness and sickness ceased, the soyling steams or vapors which perverted and darkned the *Regimen* of the Spirits (whence with other concurring causes happened the *lesa imaginatio*) were discussed, prevented, and in fine, he thereby became lively, brisk, and chearful beyond expectation, even to the Admiration of all those (whether in City or Country) who knew him in his former long lingering weakness. — He has ever since made his Annual visits to these waters at their season, and has to (his great satisfaction) enjoyed his health without the least Relapse or Symptom of his former dreadful Malady.



The Symptoms of whose Disease were signal Testimonies that the ferments were perverted, the nutritive and Sanguineous juyces were become depraved and Spurious, an incoarcible *flatus* was powerful, and that the steams and vitiated juyces had darkned and clouded the *Regimen* of the Animal Spirits, whence the *lesa imaginatio*, and that the *flatus* by occult passages and rubs of the vessels bore strongly upon the *meninges* or tender film of the brain, whence came the seeming weight and yet unsteadiness of his head, as also bore forcibly upon the original of the Nerves in the brain, whence his Virginous and Epiliptick fits, and smiting or suffocating the Spirits in their proper ducts, as also being much penned up (excepting as aforesaid) in the Stomach, strengthneth the *Tunicles* thereof, bearing upon the breathing-holes of the vital ferment (the parent of Digestion) transmitted from the Arteries into the Stomach, suspended its function, whence sicknesses and faintings; And how the waters orderly taken according to advice, answered all these indications, or as many of them as was needful, we (for brevity-sake) wave farther to enlarge.

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From the aforesaid remarkable cause and cure, we might take an occasion to raise a discourse how the passions of the mind became the efficient and authors of many Symptoms and Diseases, especially such as attend Hypochondriacism in Men and hysterical fits in Women; how they influence the ferments, digestions, chyliferous and sanguineous juices, tone of the *viscera*, organs of the Spirits, &c. perverting the first, disturbing and suspending the second, alienating or vitiating the third, altering the fourth, inverting the order of the fifth, and all in order to the production of several Diseases, immediately emerging therefrom, but that I must re-mind my self of my designed brevity.

*The second cure.*

**T**HE Right Honorable the Lord Roos had been much troubled with Hypochondriack wind, which stole away both his appetite and digestion, and caused an eminent decay of his Spirits and strength, and so filled his head with fumes, that he was often taken with dizziness and Melancholy fancies, after

after long methods of Physick prescribed by several learned Physicians (wherein though he ever found much good, yet his Distemper was frequently returning: ) his Lord-ship came to these waters, wherein he found so much benefit in all the respects aforesaid, that he now enjoys a constant state of health, this ( when first writ ) being the third year wherein his Lord-ship visits *Scarbrough*, being then become much more lively and fleshy than formerly, and found good encouragement to continue his Annual visits.

*The Third Cure.*

**M**R S. Robinson of Buckton ( betwixt fifty and sixty years of age ) laboured under a grievous and inveterate *Head-ach* on one side, which was very violent, proceeding from the *Flatus Hypochondriacus*, having fixed it self chiefly upon that part, and was also highly Scorbutick, having the *Scurvy* in a great measure : The pain of her head was so strong as put her upon the trial of many Physicians, and had the best of their advice, but most-what in  
vain

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vain: at length drank these waters, and in fourteen dayes time she found her pain abate and gradually go off, and within a moneth she was perfectly well both as to her head-ach, (which before would not bend to ordinary means) and also was cured of the *Scurvy*, returning in very good health.

*The Fourth Cure.*

MR. *Thomas Birbeck* of *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*, was so afflicted with that *Flatus Hypocond.* as it affected his head very much with a dizziness or vertiginous motion that he scarce durst preach in the Pulpit: was in a languishing condition in this disease, being full of fears and fancies, applied himself to the waters, and the first year found so much good thereby as encouraged him to come the next year after, and then he was cured, and for many years became a healthful and chearful man.

*The Fifth Cure.*

**M**R. G. *Smith* of *Berwick* upon *Tweed* practitioner in *Physick*, fell into an extream heat and sharpness of *Urine*, with a continual *dysury*, after which did immediately succeed most grievous symptoms of *Hypochondriach Melancholy*, viz. *Dizziness* in his head, *Dimness* of sight, *Difficulty* of breathing, *Oppression* at *Stomach*, and *Indigestion* of meat, being voided raw, which himself, with others sufficiently learned, did in vain labour to remove, so as he was forced to keep his *Chamber* almost six moneths together, even despairing of a recovery; he came to these waters and drank three weeks, and returned home in good health and cheerfulness of Spirit; for two years after he came again, and resolved, while God spared life to continue his Annual visits, notwithstanding the distance, being above an hundred and twenty miles.

*The*

*The Sixth Cure.*

**M**R S. *Elizabeth Scremerston* in the Bishoprick of *Durham* was troubled for a long time with the same malady, which had changed her complexion and made her exceeding swarthy, with three weeks drinking she found a perfect recovery.

*The Seventh Cure.*

**M**R. *Robert Lever* Minister of *Bolam* in *Northumberland* was exceedingly troubled with *Hipocondriach Melancholy* for the space of eight years, joynd with frequent extention and Convulsion of the Nerves, which when the fit was gone off left him so feeble that he was not able to walk till he had gotten some rest, he was often dizzy in his head, which so clouded his understanding that he became incapable sometimes for a quarter of a year together of discharging the duties of his Office. He was several times at the other *Spaw* in

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in *York-shire*, where though he found some benefit, yet the symptoms returned. In 1663. he came to *Scarbrough* and drank a whole week, yet without any benefit till the Phyſician then at the waters, viz. Doctor *Wittie* was called to ſee the ſit, wherein he ſeemed to be almoſt diſtracted, who judged it requiſite to preſcribe ſome other helps proper for the caſe for two or three dayes, and furniſhed him with ſome Specificks to be uſed with the waters, and ſet him on again, adviſing him to drink ten dayes more; after three dayes he found eminent degrees of recovery, all the ſymptoms abating, and went from the waters very healthful and chearful, who (praiſed be Almighty God) continued ſo.

*The Eighth Cure*

**M**R. *M. Darrel* of *Porſtow* in *Lincoln-Shire* is by times much afflicted with the *Hypocond. Elatus*, finds much benefit by drinking theſe waters, wherefore he frequents them every year, ſometimes he is for near fix Moneths

moneths excessive Melancholy, cares for no company, but loves retirement: And by an orderly taking of these waters finds present relief, when no other Medicine he has taken at home has succeeded.

*The Ninth Cure.*

**M**R S. *Elizabeth Newcome* of *Manchester* in *Lancashire* was eight or nine years together so afflicted with this Malady, joyned with extreme oppression of the stomach and back, with sitting heats, as if she had been in a violent Feaver, perpetual costiveness and dizziness of the head before the violence of the hot fit, she found a sharp stinging in the wrist of her right arm as if a Pen-knife was thrust into it, and when the fit was upon her, she would fall into exceeding great frights from any the least noise, as the crowing of a Cock or the barking of a Dog, and when it was gone off she would be as sore as if she were beaten: It had resisted all medicines, till coming to these waters, she found good success.



### The Tenth Cure.

A Scotch Gentlewoman, being in years, was much afflicted with Hypochondraism and the Scurvy, having a great disorder at her Stomach, drank the waters in great excess, was brought low and very weak, but after a while she recruited to her former strength, and the bad symptoms went off.

Here I could reckon upon several persons more who have by the orderly use of these wates found much benefit in this very Malady. But at present let those in *transitu* serve.

### The Stone.

THE next Disease in order we here propose to treat on, as curable by the waters, is that formidable, afflicting and excruciating malady the Stone, where we do not mean to ascribe that efficacy to these mineral waters as to melt or dissolve any large confirmed stone of what size soever, fixed in the Kidneys

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Kidneys or Bladder ; For that we wholly deny, and judge such persons who labour under the anxiety of such large Stones as cannot without danger be brought away by the common passages of the ureters, neck of the Bladder, &c. not capable I say of receiving much benefit hereby. But are rather to be referred to the skill and cure of the *Litbotomist*, to *Mars* rather than *Nep-tune*, to the sharpness of the knife than to the accurateness of the waters.

But that these waters have a remarkable efficacy upon such as labour under gravel, smaller stones, ( such as are passable ) and in taking away, or alleviating their grievous symptoms, the usual attendants and products thereof, amongst which, that of *Strangury* is to be reckoned as a frequent symptom and almost necessary product of the Stone, ( although, that sometimes may proceed from other causes : ) what remarkable efficacy ( I say ) these waters orderly taken, have upon such, let the few following instances speak, which in the main may be sufficient to blazon its virtues to the world in this very particular Malady, that so none through prejudice

or ignorance may deny themselves that benefit which God in nature holds forth to them in this Mineral Spring.

As to the causes of petrefaction whether in the *Macro* or *Microcosme*, but particularly that of the *Lithiasis*, viz. the causes of ingendring the Stone in the Reins or Bladder of humane bodies, we insist largely and *de industria* in our *Lithologia Physica*. (not yet extant) And as for the symptoms, they are so well known by every one who is afflicted with this Disease as we need not by numbring them tell what they are, wherefore we shall immediately descend to the intended particulars as followeth.

### *The First Case.*

**M**R. *John Beaumont* of *Franck-foss* in *York-shire*, his wife had been for very many years subject to a grievous fit of the Stone, for which she had taken much advice, though with little success, she went afterwards to *Knarsbrough* and drank those waters, but found no benefit: then her husband brought her to *Scarbrough*, which water brought away

away the matter of the Stone in Gravel and Sand to a great proportion even in one weeks time, and for five years after (being then so long to the first writing hereof) she had no necessity of returning to the *Spaw*, being free of all symptoms. — To which I may add what I lately by letter received from a Relation of the aforesaid Gentle-womans, and (my worthy friend) that she received so much benefit by these waters, and for this fourteen years hath been so well that she never needed to make a second visit.

### *The Second Case.*

**A**N old man of eighty six years of age, has frequented the *Spaw* for twelve or thirteen years, finding much good thereby every year for the Stone, had extreme and most violent pains and grievous torments, even so as to make him cry forth aloud, so as he might be heard at a great distance, yet his torment in those parts were so strong that (to use his own words) he would have forgiven any one who would have knocked him on the head, he drank plentifully

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tifully of the waters, sometimes fifteen pints in a morning, found great relief thereby: the benefit he reaps encourageth him to come every year, and was here this very last year 78, from whose own mouth I had the aforesaid Relation.

*The Third Case.*

**T**HE old Lady *Rhodes* of *Balbrough*, was grievously afflicted with the symptoms of the *Stone*; who found great help and relief by the drinking these waters; yea, and by what I could learn was cured thereby.

*The Fourth Case.*

**S**R. *J. H.* of *York* (now a Member of Parliament) drank the waters for several years, finding thereby he voided much gravel, and was more chearful afterwards: Then for five years by times was frequently afflicted with the symptoms of the *Stone*, having difficulty

68 *The History of Scarbrough-Spa* *The*  
difficulty of Urine (or *dysuria*) *craft of*  
ming away drop by drop with pain *which v*  
fore the Stone came away, but still *erved,*  
ry year Gravel came away, and *he wat*  
more at ease. *ruited*

Then *August* 1677. he went and  
drank the waters, before which for  
Moneth or more, had a great *dysuria*  
or difficulty of urine, making none but *A*  
with great pain: The first day he wa *had tw*  
worse, the second day also worser, year *own C*  
the third day was worse and worse *even t*  
the waters mean-while passing, but no *despa*  
well. And upon the night after the *Parox*  
third day, a stone, to the bigness of *ician*  
Date-stone came away, which was *water*  
solid confirmed stone; then all the *the v*  
Symptoms ceased, and he had perfect *shew*  
ease. *away*

The next year after (which was the  
last year) he came to the waters, and  
upon the third-day morning (after  
the first drinking) voided another less  
stone about the bigness of a vetch, which  
was angular, but not of so firm a texture  
by much as the former, which he shew- *A*  
ed me, and since which has had passage *after*  
of his water very well, having not the *him*  
least *he*

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cast of those troublesome symptoms  
which usually attend the Stone, he ob-  
served, that upon every years drinking  
the waters, his Stomach was much re-  
freshed and digestion bettered.

### *The Fifth Case.*

A Lady of *Scotland*, no less virtu-  
ous in Morals than noble in birth,  
had two violent fits of the Stone in her  
own Country, with extream sharp pain  
even to swoonings, so as they almost  
despaired of her life, after the severe  
Paroxisme was over, she came, by her Phy-  
sicians advice to *Scarbrough*, drank the  
waters regularly, whereby in a few dayes  
she voided a stone, which her Ladyship  
shewed me, it was angular, yet came  
away with little pain.

### *The Sixth Case.*

A Merchant of *York* (Mr. A. T.)  
laboured of a fit of the Stone,  
after some other Medicaments I advised  
him, he drank the waters, whereby  
he passed away a little stone, and so the  
Symptoms

Symptoms ceased and he was at ease. For which very purpose he drank the waters most-what every year, and thus with good success.

### *The Seventh Case*

*Which is Mr. G. Waugh of Newcastle's Case, sent by way of Letter to Dr. Wittie.*

**S**R. I judge my self obliged to give my testimony of the Spa and its good effects in my Case, and first I bless God that he has afforded me so great help by it, and also I let you know that it proved effectual almost beyond my first belief of the waters even to my admiration. In the year 69. at my first visiting of the Well the water did not only bring away a confirmed Stone as large as any Dutch stone, with its bed in which it lay, but as I found did also soften and dissolve what was more in my body, so that at one urine (as I remember) I voided above a dozen stones, most of them as large as a white Pease, which did lye in the bason as stones, but draining



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draining the water off, and thinking to take them up, they would not bear their own weight, but betwixt my fingers became sand, and these I voided the very day I left the *Spaw*. At my return in 1670. I had not drank eight pints of the water the first morning before a large quantity of the tartarous tough matter that breeds the Stone came away, which I know was caused by the vertue of the water.

*I am your, &c.*

George Waugh.

*The Eighth Case.*

**M**R. *Emmerson* of *New-Castle* having violent pain from the Stone, whereby he was exceedingly enfeebled, drank the waters (in the year 1677.) pretty plentifully, and at one time (as he observed) about a spoonful and a half of gravel passed from him; drank the waters also the last year with great advantage, had a pain in his back from the stone or gravel in the Kidneys before  
he

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he drank them, but upon drinking, it went away, and he was as well as ever he was (according to his own words) in his life.

*The Ninth Case.*

**M**R. *Christopher Keld* of *Newby* near *Scarbrough* had been many years subject to violent fits of the *Stone*, and falling into one of his usual fits, he called to mind, that he had heard this water commended in the case; so as he sent immediately for some bottles thereof, and drank betwixt two or three quarts, which within less than half an hour, caused him to void several stones, besides much gravel, which gave him perfect ease, so as for seven years after he had not another fit. But then it seizing on him again, he applied himself to the same remedy, with like success.

*The Tenth Case.*

**M**R. *Stow* of *Newton* upon *Trent* in *Nottingham-shire*, his Son being cut for the *Stone*, in order to the healing

ing of the wound in the neck of the bladder, first drank *Knarsbrough-Spaw*-waters, but afterwards hearing of the fame of *Scarbrough*-waters did about eight or nine years (before the first writing hereof) make a journey thither, by which they found so much and more real benefit in that disease of the of the Stone than they had before, that they never after returned to *Knarsbrough* but have been constant drinkers of *Scarbrough*-waters, either going thither, or else sending for the waters to *Newton*, though it be near thirty miles further distant than the other.

*The Eleventh Case.*

**T**He Apothecary of *Scarbrough's* Mother has found much good by the waters for the Stone, who has sometimes voided a spoonful of red sand or gravel, and has drank them these many years.

To all which we might add the Case of a Merchant in *London*, of Mr. *W. Kitching* who keeps the chief Inn at *Grimsby* in *Lincoln-shire* by the Sea side) of Mr. *Skehough* a School-master

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in

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in *Scotland*, &c. who all received so  
much good hereby for the Stone, as in-  
couraged them for some years to frequent  
the waters.

That these waters sometimes disco-  
vers and brings on a fit of the Stone to  
some persons, who possibly never had  
one before, ( I think ) an evident de-  
monstration of the excellency of its  
vertue : For many are inclinable to the  
Stone, and perhaps as yet know not,  
but might ( if the taking these waters  
did not prevent ) go on towards the  
Fabrick of some large confirmed stone,  
which then by its bulk might be incapa-  
ble of any cure save that of the knife.  
But these waters by their powerful effi-  
cacy, suspends further growth to the  
Stone, dislodgeth those already bred,  
and either splits them into lesser stones  
or moulders them into gravel, and so  
passes them off in a stream or flood of  
urine ( which otherwise might if left  
alone grow too big for the passages,  
or if they be no bigger, than may glide  
through the vessels and orifices, to carry  
them away in their intire form, and  
hence I say it is that sometimes a sharp  
fit ( upon the drinking thereof ) hap-  
pens, which to judge otherwise doubt-

less

less were to do manifest injustice to them, because hereby *Knarsbrough-Spaw* might as equally be impeached, as *Scarbrough*, in that some have upon drinking those waters been seized with a violent fit of the Stone; For instance, the Earl of *Twadal* about four year ago (as his Lordship acquainted me) even while he was drinking the waters of *Knarsbrough*, was seized with a violent fit of the Stone. And Mr. *Justice* an Attorney, being in health, out of complaisance drank five glasses of the Sulphur water of *Knarsbrough* last Summer, which, not passing, gave him a Surfeit, so as he afterwards vomited and purged all that he took, thence fell into a great languor of Spirits, and thence into violent convulsive fits, which endangered his life. Must therefore the former, viz. the sweet Spaw-waters be accused of a petrifying property, or must thence of necessity the other, viz. the Sulphur-water be accounted dangerous to drink on? which consequences, how adapted to our present purpose, we leave to the judicious reader to determine.

These waters are also peculiar against the heat, inflammation and ulcer of the

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reins, correcting the heat and sharpness  
of urine, expelling the mucous matter  
which sometimes obstructs the passages  
of the urine, which often times cau-  
seth the same symptoms, and is ta-  
ken to be the Stone in the bladder;  
when yet there is none there, washing  
through and cleansing all the urinous  
passages

## *The Reliques of a Clap.*

**T**He waters are likewise excellent  
good against the reliques of a Clap,  
and cleanses away the dregs of a bad  
Mercurial method, helps the pissing of  
blood, and strengthneth the seminal  
vessels, the malignity of the Disease be-  
ing first removed by due Medicines.

## *The Gonorrhea.*

**T**He waters regularly drank safely  
stayes the *Gonorrhea*.

*The*

*The first Instance.*

A Gentleman that had got a Clap, having had the usual symptoms upon him many Moneths, which had exceedingly impaired his strength: who committing himself for cure unto two able Physitians, who in a few weeks took off all the pains, and other symptoms, only a fluid *Gonorrhoea* remained which resisted Medicines, even the most proper they could prescribe, and that for several weeks after the virulency of the Disease was gone, was advised to drink of these waters, where within ten days he was perfectly cured, and since has begotten Children.

*The second Instance.*

A Nother had got a grievous *Gonorrhoea* which through the sharpness of the humor, made such a corrosion upon the neck of the Bladder, that he pissed blood with exceeding great pain, to the great abatement of his natural strength. It had resisted what advice he had met with in the Country, till coming to these waters, he was perfectly cured in a very few dayes.

*Agues.*

**T**He next disease, according to our proposed method, we are to treat of, as curable by the waters, are *Agues*, which are nothing else but broken or interrupted *Feavers*, whose different spaces of intervals and accesses made from the more or less frequent imbibitions of the offending *febril Acidum* doth mostwhat, if not solely, distinguish them into *Quotidian*, *Tertian*, double *Tertian* and *Quartane*, which (I say) in their root are *Feavers*, being the same with them in their essential causes, only (as I said) broken, and thence have the interchanges of cold and heat, and admit of frequent periods: And that what a *Feaver* (strictly so called) springs out with a long, and mostwhat unbroken thread, these snap the thread, and begin and weave again, and that sooner or later, as the offending *febrile Acidum*, (whether imbred, or *ab extra*, communicated from the air,) is partly transpired,



transpired or precipitated, or in some adjacent vessels deposited, or by any of them for a time subjugated.

What one has to say concerning Feavers, whether continued or broken, from a somewhat novel *hypothesis*, we refer in the main to our *Pyretologia*, therefore shall at present apply our selves to the incumbent task, which is, First, to shew that all broken Feavers, *viz.* *Agues*, are curable: Next, that they admit of various, and yet certain methods of cure: And lastly, more directly to the purpose, are particularly (with some additionals) curable by these waters.

Only here on the by, we would crave leave to say, that among the great improvements now on the wheel, in order to the better and more certain cure of Diseases, it would doubtless be none of the least for Physicians to busie themselves in their Studies, and Observations, how to promote this most laudable and useful essay, (*viz.*) how to break a Fever, which I look upon as one of the Master-pieces of a Physician, (how unhappily it has been split hitherto I know not) to make a Fever split into *Proxisms*, and then to

cure them, which latter is most easily done; The former of which, how frequently nature ( put occasionally upon some exigency or other ) doth, with, or without the help of a Physitian, for the good of the Patient, many Physitians in their observations can tell, which if they had but narrowly watched, and traced her in those obscure paths, might by searching have found out the knack, and so have helped her with such another job in her pinch.

If the former ( I say ) by the industry of Physitians, were but more diligently prosecuted, and some progress made therein, towards the rendring it practical.

It would then certainly be one of the easiest things in the world, for Physicians to cure the generality of Feavers, which otherwise cut off many hundreds ( not to say more ) of Patients.

As to the first, viz. that all *Agues* are curable, the truth of which we are ready by matter of fact to make evident, where we doubt not but by infallible demonstration to prove the cure of all manner of Agues, and that both certainly and safely, supposing mean-while there be strength of nature enough to admit of

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As to the the second, *viz.* that *Agues* admit of various and yet certain methods of cure, is evident from the various practice of Physicians, some of whom cure *Agues* by one method, others by another.

And as to the last (*viz.*) that *Agues* (which is more directly to the purpose) are particularly curable by *Scarbrough-waters*, leads me in to give an account of some few instances of cures performed thereby, which are as followeth.

*The first.*

J. B. Jun. of *Scarbrough* had a *Tertian Ague* seventeen weeks, which afflicted him very much, drank the waters by advice, which in three dayes time brought him very low, yet continuing on drinking, he began to find his Stomach to recruit, got a good appetite, and good digestion of what he took, so his *Ague* went sensibly off, yea, in not many dayes it was quite gone, and he perfectly well.

*The second.*

**M**R S. G. C. A Merchants daughter of *Hull*, laboured under *Tertian Ague*, for about fifteen or sixteen weeks, which had vitiated the ferment of her Stomach, debilitated her appetite, and so weakned her as she could walk but little, being much troubled with faintness and a general indispotion and lassitude upon her, lost her colour; came to the waters last Summer, took my advice, had only one easie fit, and no more all the time she staid, which was about fourteen dayes, recovered the ferment of her stomach, got a good appetite, and what she took digested well, gathered strength, so as she could walk well, her fainting was gone, she was chearful, got a good colour and returned home in very good health, and continued so, for I saw her Father about six weeks after, who acquainted me his daughter continued very well.

The third.

MR. G. Blackaller Rector of Etton in York-shire, had been troubled with a double *Quartan* for the space of nine moneths together with some symptoms of the *Scurvy*, which appeared in red spots in all the musculous parts of the body. He went to *Scarbrough*, and at the very beginning his fits lessened, and staying three weeks he found a perfect cure, and had not the least symptoms of either for five years after.

I have often known (saith Doctor *Wittie*) inveterate *Quartans* cured by it, and other sorts of *Agues* also, which have long resisted Medicines, have been conquered by the use hereof in a short time.

And for taking away the reliques of all inveterate *Agues* (those oftentimes tedious chronical diseases) and of the small-Pox and other diseases, preventing relapses, these waters are of admirable efficacy.

The

*The Jaundies.*

**T**His disease, as to its causes, chiefly depends upon obstructions of the *bilious* vessels leading into the Intestines, whereby that noble juyce (as an auxiliary ferment) assists in the performances of the offices in the second Digestion, by agitating, fermenting, and further preparing the *chiliferous* juyce (transmitted from the stomach) helping the due separation, and percolation of the milky juyce into the lacteals disseminated along the Intestines in order to a future Sanguification, gives colour to the recrements, irritating the Peristaltick motion of the spiral guts, in order to cleansing work, *viz.* the seclusion of excrements. This I say being obstructed in its passage, flows by other vessels into the mass of blood, whose crasis it vitiates by giving it a high *Saffron* Tincture, which nature partly in capillary veins throws into the habit of the body, witness the *Saffron* dye of all external parts, and partly dischargeth it,

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(as dissolved in the *serum* or *latex* of the blood) by the *emulgent* into the urinary vessels, whence the height of its *Saffron* tincture, both which (together) with the unseparable symptoms of an universal lassitude, indisposition, shortness of breath and faintness) are the general, as well as certain indexes of the *Jaundies*.

Wherefore it is found by observation (the nursery of knowledge) that those Medicines which do open obstructions are most prevalent in the cure hereof, amongst which, those who abound most with a fixed or volatile *alcalie*, or partake of apperial Mineral Salts, are most effectual, especially if a good round-working-purge precede, or that they be taken along with some proper purgative. Now that these waters, as fraught Mineral aperient Salts, are (with some additional helps) adequate remedies for this and other Diseases arising from obstructions, yea, even sometimes the waters alone orderly taken) let their efficacy in these few following instances declare to the world.

*The*

*The First Cure.*

**S**R John Legards Lady of Ganton within a few miles of Scarborough, had a *Faundice* that long resisted remedies in a rational method, and was perfectly cured by the *Spaw* in a few dayes, being thereto recommended by another Lady, who had experienced a cure in the same Disease. This was consented to by her Physician Doctor Arnold.

*The Second Cure.*

**M**R. W. Hodgson Minister of Scarborough was for the space of six years ever and anon falling into the *Faundies*, especially Spring and Fall: Nay, one time it continued upon him almost all the year, notwithstanding his endeavours after a cure, after he was settled at Scarborough he found a perfect cure by the *Spaw*.



*The Third Cure.*

**M**Adam Elizabeth Strickland of Boynton in York-Shire, after the small-Pox, fell into a *Feaver*, after that relapsed into a *Tertian Ague*, which terminated in the *Jann-dies*, after which (probably as an inveterate symptom) followed a most grievous griping pain at the Stomach and Back, which seized on her by fits, sometimes a month or two betwixt one another, accompanied with a vomiting up of whatsoever she took, and after every fit her whole body would be as yellow as Gold. She had also a fulness and tension at Stomach and upon the region of the Liver, that she could not indure it to be touched, nor could lie upon the right side. It had resisted all rational means that could be used, till the season of the year coming on, Dr. Wittie (whose account this is) advised her Lady-ship to drink the waters, and fitted her with Medicines both preparative and concomitant, which she did for fourteen dayes with very much benefit,

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nefit, being then almost half gone with Child, notwithstanding after some months the fits returned as before, so as the next Summer she drank the waters again (though at *Boynton* twelve miles from *Scarbrough*) she was again somewhat better. But the Winter following had most violent returns of her fits. The next year the Doctor advised her to drink them at the Fountain, and to stay longer, which she did for three weeks, and then after a months intermission to send for fresh water every day, and drink ten dayes at home, her Ladiship being then young with Child, yet without any harm upon that account, since which she had (God be thanked) no more fits, (it being when this was writ almost two years after) but was as healthful as in all her life before.

*The Fourth Cure.*

**M**R. *Palar* of *Nun-Nountain* in *York-Shire*, was during his abode in the *Southern* parts much afflicted with the *Jaundies*, having the symptoms which

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which usually attend that Disease, consulted Doctor *Dickenson* ( who then lived at *Oxford* but is now an eminent Physician in *London*) whose advice was to get him down into his own country and to drink the waters of *Scarbrough*, which he judged the best and most certain cure for him; whither accordingly he applied himself, and in not many dayes was perfectly cured.

I shall only add somewhat remarkable concerning a Country man who had the *Faundies* highly complicated with the *Scurvy*, with a great stiffness in his joynts, so as he could not stoop but with great pain and trouble; one day I ordered him a few doses of volatile Spirits to be taken in his waters, upon which he found so great an alteration as that he could that very day ( to the admiration of those who were by ) stoop to the ground with much ease, and ( if I mistake not ) played at penny-stone upon the Sands.

*The Dropsie.*

**T**He next Disease in order is the *Dropsie*, which although at the first prospect it may seem contradictory to reason, that the drinking of waters should be effectual for the curing that Disease which chiefly consists in a flood of watery latex, already heaped up in the mass of blood, which is aforehand diluted with a waterishness; that which should be carried off most-what by urine, being by obstructions made to flow back upon the blood and thence makes it become slow in its circulation, and brings it very nigh the analogy of a standing Pool, should by the adding more water be cured, is I say no less than a seeming *Paradox*, yet if we consider the Primary and Efficient causes thereof, and the manner of the waters working will easily remove that Jealousie and confirm us in the belief of the contrary. And *First*, if we consider the immediate and efficient causes, *viz.* First, the vitiated ferment of the Stomach (that primary wheel

wheel of all Chronical maladies ) the patron of the *febricula* and thirst accompanying *Dropfical* persons, and next the transmitted *Acidum* impressed upon the reins, from whence sometimes alone, and other while with some additional *mucons* matter, happen obstructions of those parts, which are the principal *Emunctories* of the potables of the nutritive juyce and blood thence made ( to which possibly may be added the consideration of some obstructions in, or errors of the ferment of the liver ) whereby the small vessels become stopped, and the separation of the latex prevented, whence upon the regurgitation of the superfluous latex ( ready to be separated ) back into the *Mlood*, and thence into the habit of the body, happens that Species of a *Dropfie* called *Anasarcosis*, which by the *anastomosis* of the vessels or concatenation of the *limphiducts*, lets part thereof fall into the legs, swelling them, especially towards night, and at other times re-imbibes or swallows it up again into the former cavities of the larger vessels, and the legs become unswelled again.

Or,

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Or *Secondly*, The liquid potables ( or superfluous latex ) by the aforesaid or equivalent obstructions as considered flowing back, and heaped up mostwhat betwixt the *Omentum* and *Peritoneum*, gives that species peculiarly called *Hydrops*, ( properly a *Dropsie* ) which stretching the aforesaid membrans, bears up strongly against the *Diaphragme*, thereby contracting the cavity of the lungs, hinder the due motion of the muscles thereof, straitens respiration, making the Patient short winded as usually they are. Or *lastly*, The same congested potable latex as considered accompanied with a flatulency, gives being to that third species of a *Dropsie* we call a *Tympany*, which regurgitated latex hath for the most part no urinous Salt in it, whence those who are tapped for dropsies, commonly weep forth an almost insipid liquor, so also that water which passeth from those who drink plentifully of the *Spaw* has no urinous Salt, neither tincture nor *sapour*.

Now in the next place we consider how these waters ( with some other additional helps ) work, and how they may thence answer the general indications of these

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these several sorts of *Dropsies*, and the symptoms thence emerging, will doubtless convince us of the truth of what we are treating, ( especially if thereto be added ) as a sealing argument, ( matter of fact ) viz. first, that they chiefly rectify and strengthen the ferment of the Stomach and thence take off the two attending symptoms of heat and thirst, ( all *Dropsical* Persons generally having a *febricula* and thirst upon them ). And Secondly, That they ( by reason of the *Mineral* Salts ( wherewith they are acuated ) may, and do hew forth their own way, open obstructions, sweeten or alter the transmitted *Acidum* and set open those formerly dammed or blocked up water-slucēs, whereby the watery latex ( lately through obstructions heaped up the blood, ( and carried into other wrong vessels ) almost drowning and suffocating the vital ferment thereof, is now drawn or filtred off, and percolated through its proper vessels, which being exhausted, the blood is reduced to its due crasis, and the tone of the debilitated *viscera*, are by the gentle assiduity of the innate Salts, fortified and rendred capable of performing their due seclusions and separations, and the obstructions

obstructions of the Liver ( if any such there happen in the Fabrick of this Disease ) or wrong cast in its ferment, are hereby opened and rectified, and all the symptoms go off if the ferments be not too degenerate, and the latex too much depraved, and bowels tainted, ( whence shortly will happen a total stagnation of the blood and drowning of the Spirits in the flood ) through the long continuance thereof; for those who die of *Dropfies*, are ( as we could easily shew ) really drowned, (*viz.*) the same which happens by drowning in water externally happens inwardly in the vessels in dropfical dying persons, by intercepting the circulation of the blood and drowning the Spirits, what we further say upon this subject, the reader may consult our *Hydrolog. Chym.* 117. 118. &c. to which ( for brevity sake ) we refer; and shall content our selves at present, to confirm the truth of what is already said by matter of fact from some few Instances, which are as followeth.



*The First Cure.*

**M**R. Th. Wested of Grimsby in Lincoln-shire, was taken with an extreme pain in his belly, which held him for many months together, so as he could never say he was an hour free, which took away his sleep, he was also swelled in his belly, as that he could not walk twenty yards without a rest, and great difficulty of breathing, and continual sneezing; his appetite to meat was gone, so as he was despaired of by his Physicians, who suspected a *Drop-sie*, he came to the waters, though with great difficulty in his Journey, because of the weight of his belly, and drank near three weeks, and found an abatement in all the aforesaid symptoms, the second year perfected the cure; the third year he also drank the waters, which he continued to do, to prevent a relapse, being then as healthful as in all his life before.

*The Second Cure.*

**T**H. Kud's daughter in Scarbrough, of about twelve years of age, had an inveterate *Itch*, and by a *Chirurgeon Quack* was fluxed for it, but in stead of curing her left her worse; heightned the *Scorbutick* taint into a white leprous Scab all over her body, and her body swelled much, was very stark and hard, her legs swelled and her face huffed up, was judged by many incurable; I ordered her a purge, which carried off much watery humors and made way for the waters; of which I ordered her to drink every morning; in each first pint in a morning (or sometimes in a little warm Ale) to take one ounce of the *Syrup de Spina Cervina*, also ordered her a glister *ex recentis urine*,  $\mathfrak{z}$ xij cum *Syr. de Spina Cervina*,  $\mathfrak{z}$ x. and when I saw her four dayes after, I could scarce know her, in that her face was so much fallen and come to its right proportion, also her body was much unswelled, as likewise her leggs, yea, was quite recovered, and continued so, as I had an account thereof from an ingenious friend who had it from her own Father.

*The*

*The Third Cure.*

**M**R S. Eliz. Turner of Hutton-pag-  
nel in York-shire, through ob-  
structions, fell into a great swelling,  
and hardness of her belly, with diffi-  
culty of breathing, which gave too much  
cause to suspect a *Dropfie*: It had resist-  
ed Medicines, till coming to the waters,  
which she drank fourteen days, her bel-  
ly fell, and she shortly after concei-  
ved with Child.

*Worms.*

**T**HE causes of *Worms* are chiefly  
ascribable, first to the debilitude  
of the ferments, and next to  
the depravation and putrefaction of the  
nutritive juyces chiefly residing in the  
Stomach and Guts, which two causes  
joyntly considered, are doubtless the se-  
minaries of worms and wormatick mat-  
ter: For we see that Worms happen ge-  
nerally in Children, where the ferments  
F are

are not strong, and whose nutritive juyces are hence apt to grow putrid, and prone to a spurious animation (if I may so say) the generation of worms, being a bastardly product or off-set springing from depraved vital seeds animating a degenerate putrid matter. These without peradventure are many times the causes of several Diseases (attended with bad symptoms) even in *adult* persons whose original frequently lies in obscurity, and hence are apt to be mistaken for other diseases.

That these waters expell worms and wormatick degenerate matter, both as it strengthens the ferments, (helps digestion) and likewise resists putrefaction, will partly be evident from the few following instances.

### *The First Cure.*

**R**ichard Legard Esq; had been many years troubled with small worms which we call *Ascarides*, for which he had taken good advice, and used several remedies, yet never found any so successfull as these waters, which brought from

from him, to his best judgment above five hundred in a day, and in a few days quit him both of the Worms and the matter that bred them.

*The second cure.*

**M**R. G. *Watson* of *Throskenby* near *Scarbrough* was grievously afflicted with *Melancholick* fumes, which exceedingly clouded his understanding, and possessed him with fears and fancies, taking away his sleep for many weeks together, so as he was become a meer *Skelleton*, and so feeble that he was not able to walk, but was carried about in arms, during which time he had nevertheless an incredible appetite, accompanied with a gnawing pain at his Stomach, the cause of which distemper was not easily discerned, till after some time he began to void a sort of flat worms about an inch long, empty as if they had been nothing but a skin, applying himself to the waters, he voided sometimes thirty or forty in a day, and in a little time, found perfect cure, all symptoms<sup>r</sup> abating, and his appetite returning to its regular course.

*Womens Diseases.*

**W***omens Diseases* peculiarly so called, are such as properly belong to the womb, and to its *Regimen* and irregularities which chiefly either proceed from the obstructions of the *Matrix*, whereby the redundant superfluous blood, ( to be separated according to the due course of nature in the forms of the *Menses* ) flows back, floats in the containing vessels, in this or the other part, whom with its plenty it stretcheth ( whence as an *aliquid amplius* ) a turgescence, and plethory, and the symptoms thence following; or proceed from a debilitude of the womb, whereby the blood becomes drained away in too great quantities, whence *Lypothymia's*, Faintings, Swoonings, &c.

As to the former; in order to the better understanding of what the obstructions of the womb are, and what the effects thence ensuing towards a right apprehension ( I say ) whereof  
we

we shew in our *Hydrolog. Chym.* what the *Menstrua* are, the manner of their Generation, their use in nature, their lunar and critical seasons of Evacuation, and how from their obstruction arise a *Plethora* ( besides what happens at every natural and critical Evacuation ) and how the effects of which ( if settling in the head ) are usually ( if internal ) Megrims, Dizziness, or pain in the head, or ( if external ) are pustles in the face, redness and soreness of eyes, swelling of the face, &c. if in other places, thence tumors, erratick pains, and how from the restagnation of the blood ( through the aforesaid obstructions ) in the Bronchys of the Lungs, happen indispositions, dulness and sluggishness of the body, shortness of breath, oppression of the Precordia, or upper mouth of the Stomach, &c. concerning all which ( I say ) we treat in our *Hydrolog. Chym.* p. 125. 126. &c. to which we refer.

We shall only here add, that the waters ( by their connate Salts ) are ( by matter of fact ) found, not only proper for opening obstructions, and consequently adapted for the helping such Diseases and Symptoms as thence de-

pend, viz. the *Green-sickness* in Maids, the fits of the *Mother*, and symptoms thence arising; But also (by observation) are found, as effectual by its gentle astringency, to repress the overflowings both white and red, whose floods otherwise bring on *Lypothymia's*, Faintings, Swoonings, &c. For though it be an aperient water, yet with other proper advisable helps, it is found by experience, notably to stay the immoderate Fluxes of Women.

As to the First, the waters (with other additional helps) are powerful in opening (as I said) obstructions, the *Minera* or source of womens Maladies, makes the blood well to circulate, and duly to pay its *Lunar* or Monethly tribute, causing right separations to be made, whereby their shortness of breath leave them, their listlessness and indisposedness goes off, and all other bad symptomes aforesaid disappear, their appetite and digestion comes on, grow vigorous, well complexioned, get a good colour for what they do: making them look of a ruddy and fresh complexion, where nature her self thus assisted, begins to paint, whose colours (being only counterpoised by an invisible pencil) are not



not only most lively, but also durable, and consequently ( if other features conspire ) the best and most taking.

And withal to such as are apt to miscarry, they notably strengthen the retentive faculty of the womb, helping such to go on to their time.

And that it takes away some causes of barrenness, being frequently found to further conception, both in those who having been long married, never conceived, and in such as, after many years of intermission, near past all hopes of more children: In both which cases let the following Instances serve for the rest.

*Prolifickness* of the Waters, or Instances of the waters efficacy towards helping of conception.

*The first Case*

**M**R. Th. St. Quintin, of *Flambrough* in *York-shire*, and his Wife, were seven years and an half married, during which time she had never conceived, upon the report of the efficacy and virtue of the waters, he brought her to *Scarbrough*, where she drank fourteen

dayes, within a month after she conceived; and brought forth a Son. Then having an interruption for four years, he brought her to the waters again: After a fortnight or three weeks that she had left the waters, she conceived again; and brought forth a Daughter: both which (at the first writing hereof) were living and healthful Children.

*The Second Case.*

**M**RS. Elizabeth Turner of Hutton-Pagnel in York-shire, whose cure of the *Dropsie* by the waters is formerly mentioned; shortly after which, she conceived with Child, and brought forth a Son, having had no child before of seven years.

*The Third Case.*

**M**R S. Elizabeth Smith of Scremerston in the Bishoprick of Durham, whose cure of *Hypochondriack Melancholy* is before recited, upon which it hapned also that while she was with her husband at *Scarbrough*, she conceived with Child

Child, when as yet to her own expectation, she was past hopes of any more children, having never conceived for above five years before.

*The Fourth Case.*

**A** *Scotch Gentlewo-man*, being in years, whose cure of *Hypocondraick Melancholy* and the *Scurvy* is before-mentioned, upon which, drinking the waters (notwithstanding the great weakness she was reduced to) she conceived and brought forth two Children, which was wonderfull so weak a woman as she was should conceive or bring them forth, being judg'd so weak, as not capable of bringing forth one.

*The Fifth Case.*

**S** *R. H. Thompson* his Lady had no Child by two former Husbands when *Sr. H.* married her, she came to the waters, whereupon conceived

Among the Classis of Diseases belonging to the Womb, may not impertinently be reckoned such swellings of the belly, as happen sometimes from cold upon or after Child-bearing, concerning which we have one considerable instance of the efficacy of these waters, as followeth.

Doctor G. Tunstal of New-Castle his wives belly never fell after a Child she had born, nor could he by all the means he used, take it down; The Physician then at the *Spaw*, viz. Dr. Wittie was consulted, who advised her Husband to give her some preparatives, and something else with the water to further the intention, after a few dayes her Boddice did lace close, that could not meet within three or four inches before, she continued to drink a moneth, and returned perfectly well, and so continued free from all swelling, it being (at the first writing hereof) neer three years after.

To which may be added, that these waters are very effectual in the cure of all such symptomatical Diseases (if I may so call them) which take their first original from obstructions of the  
menstrual

menstrual evacuation, viz. epileptick, paralytick, apoplectick, hysterick, convulsive asthmatick Affections; That is, those Diseases in women, which (from the aforesaid causes) most resemble the *Falling-Sickness*, *Palsies*, *Apoplexies*, *fits of the Mother*, *Convulsions*, and difficulty of *breathing*, or diseases descending from the aforesaid Spring-head, which by their penetrating Salts, open obstructions (the *Minera* of such Maladies) and remove the first causes thereof, whereby (together with the addition of other specifick helps) all the aforesaid Symptomack or secondary Diseases will necessarily and consequently cease, concerning all which we discourse more largely in our *Hydrologia Chym.* p. 84. 94. 95. to which we refer.

*An Imposthume.*

**T**Hat these waters are powerful in breaking and carrying away inward *Imposthumations*, I shall give one considerable Instance.

In the year 74. or 75. a man who had an *Imposthumation* in his small guts, drank the waters, and in a few dayes after the first drinking thereof, while he had a stool, he observed something to give a crack, the *Imposthume* broke and came all away, the matter was lodged in a *skin* or *film*, which he shewed a Merchant (my worthy friend and late patient) here upon the *Sands*, who gave me the relation thereof, as an eyewitness.

*Having thus run through the History of Chronick Diseases, and shewed the great efficacy of the waters (sometimes accommodated with other appropriate helps) in order to their respective cures we would conclude with some remarks of their vertue in the cure of Acute Diseases, viz. continued Feavers, as to which*

which, we esteem them ( duly administered ) among the best sort of purges, and greatly conducive towards the abating of the spurious *febrile* fermentation or præternatural boyling of the blood, and one of the best quenchers of thirst we know of in the World, sometimes strangely allaying the *Luxuriant* symptoms of a *Feaver*, even although, in some cases, extended to a *Dilirium* or *Frenzie*, of which we shall give this following remakable Instance as I had it from the Gentlemans own mouth (*viz.* )

An Alderman of *York* went to drink these waters for a debillitude of the *Anus*, whose Muscles (from some *Scorbutick Acidum* fixed there) was so relaxed, and the tone of the parts so altered and enfeebled as was a very great affliction to him, he for a time suspended drinking the waters, and what through the pain of the grieved parts, and what through an inquietude and restlessness ( which yet was consequential to the former ) and perhaps partly through an imbibition of the *Scorbutick Acidum* into the blood, begot such an alteration of the *Crasis* thereof as he fell into a *Feaver*, whose symptoms prevailed

vailed so strongly, and grew so high, that it brought a *Dilirium* or *Frenzy* upon him, he was forbidden to drink the waters ; but notwithstanding which injunction and imposition, he ventured privately, which none knew, stole a hearty drink, took two lusty pulls at a whole pitcher of the waters ( left by a water-woman ) which wrought excellently well with him, allayed his thirst, took away his *Dilirium* or *Frenzy* ; yea, so took off the bad symptoms of his *Feaver*, as that he speedily recovered, came down out of his Chamber, and was the very next day ( if I do not mis-remember ) as well as any of the rest of the company.

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A Discourse of an *Artificial Sulphur-Bath*, and  
*Bath of Sea-water*, with  
 the uses thereof in the  
 Cure of several *Di-*  
*seases.*

**H**AVING a Discourse of the *Sulphur Bath* at *Knarsbrough*, already Extant, at the heel of our *Zymol. Phys.* or *Phylosophical Discourse of Fermentation*, which we judged as a necessary Appendix to our two former Treatises of the *Spaw's* viz. *Hydrolog. Chymic.* and *Hydrolog. Essays*; we have therein (which may be somewhat *preluminary* or *introductory* to this) traced this following Method, in the seven or eight ensuing particular Heads, viz.

*First.* By laying down the constitutive ingredients and Mineral principles of that water.

*Secondly.* By shewing the Process (as near as we can apprehend) nature useth  
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in the preparing that excellent water.

*Thirdly.* By shewing the difference betwixt it and natural hot Baths in their original and imbred principles, so also in some sort as to their virtues.

*Fourthly.* By pointing out how and by what means, the *Sulphur* (as the chief Mineral ingredient of that water) is so opened as to become not only so subtile as thence to be solvable therein *odore tenuis*, but also so volatile as to pass off in a continual steam and insensible *Effluvium*.

*Fifthly.* By shewing how this *Sulphur* water comes not much short as to its original principles, nor is much (if at all) inferiour in efficacy to some other *Sulphur* waters, which are hot Baths, in as much as that it's lately found successful for outward applications, as well as those by late observation are remarked for inward use.

*Sixthly.* By shewing that the artificial heating of the *Sulphur* water bears some Analogy to the in-bred heat of other Baths, as they come hot out of the earth.

*Seventhly.* By pointing out how Art may imitate Nature (yet from the same principles) in the resemblance of most Baths, *viz.* how to prepare such Baths Artificially as are Natural.

*Lastly,*

*Lastly.* By inquiring how and after what manner that *Sulphur-water* performs those expected helps as a *Bath*, where in short its various virtues are unfolded in order to the help of several Diseases; for illustration of which, we refer to that Discourse.

But the Reader may object and say, that all here said relates to the *Sulphur-water*, and the virtues ascribable thereto, may only belong to it as such? The answer to which objection opens a door to let me in to say in this matter what I chiefly aim at.

And *first*, That Art working with the same instruments that Nature doth, is so far from perverting the course of nature, as it rather promotes the intention thereof.

*Secondly.* That what is done by Art above ground with congenial principles, in imitation of what is performed in the bowels of the earth by the Chymistry of Nature, must needs be congruous and very suitable to nature, so that if nature be traced in her *subterranean* solutions, præcipitations, percolations, and other manner of depurations, and that by various Salts or other Mineral juyces in order to the preparing Mineral

ral healing waters ; what should hinder ( even in a rational way ) but that by skilfull Enkeirefy or manual ( admitting analogy in Principles ) the same may be done above ground, and that for the supplying other places by a benign hand where nature is defective, not but- that in some cases we must own the curiosity of Nature to be such as cannot be imitated, and her paths so obscure as are indiscoverable by our dull senses, so that in such productions where Nature is imitable, if we arrive at due Mediums and prosecute them with parallel circumstances, we need not doubt of reaching equivalent effects.

But in short, we propose to shew, *First*, The possibility of preparing such an artificial Bath, as may ( for ought we know ) in every respect ( or at least in such as we have need of ) answer the Natural. And next to shew its uses; The first we discover in our aforesaid Treatise, and intend ( if God grant life and health ) to have ready for use against the *Spaw* season, to render it practical as ( among other things ) a necessary adjunct for the benefit of Mankind.

And

And here ( for brevity sake ) as *preliminary* to the latter, because the uses of the Sea-Bath and artificial *Sulphur-Bath* will be reciprocal according as the judgement of the Physician guided by indications of Diseases shall advise, sometimes the one, other-while the other *prore nata*, as the case shall require, therefore what relates to the help or cure of such Diseases as are peculiar to either or both, we shall (to avoid multiplicity of words ) reduce under one name, *viz.* the *Bath*.

Wherefore as to the latter ( which is what we mainly aim at ) *viz.* the uses of the Bath, we propose it as effectual ( together with other concurring helps ) chiefly in such Diseases as arise; first, from the ill habit of the *genus nervosum* ( or nervous parts ) *viz.* *Apoplexy's*, *Palsie's*, *Falling-sickness*, and *Convulsions*, the particular accounts whereof we ( for brevity sake ) ~~now~~ omit, next to which we might reckon upon the *Gout*, and *Sciatica*, ( which are the same Disease, only distinguished by difference of parts affected ) which in as much as it chiefly consists in a spurious ferment or ( if I may so call it ) Stum of the blood, transmitted upon the  
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the *Synovia* or *interior* membrane of the joynts (that exquisitely sensible web woven over the whole,) made up of nervous fibres whence the sensible pains essentially inherent in that Malady, thence these *Sulphurous Baths* (with other helps) are found proper in the dinting and allaying the aforesaid fermental acoras, matter of fact hath already evinced. To which may be added the *Rickets* and other weaknesses of joynts in children, as also all *Scorbutick* impurities, *Itch* or *Scabs*, or other foulnesses of the skin, all which by a skilfull management it takes off, opening the pores of the skin, giving liberty for the blood to breath forth what is noxious to it, and dints all bad ferments lodged in the outward parts, as to which we have not time now to enlarge.

## The *Rarities* observable at *Scarborough*.

**T**O ranck what is here remarkable into their several classes, and to treat distinctly of them would swell this Piece beyond its intended bounds, therefore we shall at present only content our selves with this slight method (*viz.*) *First*, To reckon up the several sorts of *Diureticks* because those are very useful for the help of Mankind, next to touch upon Stones with some hints of the variety thereof: Then to speak and that very concisely by way of Epitome, of Sea-plants, &c.

As to the First, *viz.* Some excellent *Diureticks* of which four sorts are here found.

The *First* is the Mineral Fountain it self, which by daily experience is found to be a most admirable *Diuretick*, generally passing well, and carrying off with it that mucous or viscus matter which is often the cause of obstructions and difficulty of Urine; as also  
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Sabulous matter, which concreted, swells into larger stones, ( and which the waters ( if not of a very hard or compleat texture ) will dissolve, or if confirmed ( and not too bigg for the passages ) will bring away.

The Second *Diuretick* is *Daucus Silvestris*, which grows within a dozen yards or thereabouts off the *Spaw*, seems as if placed there designedly by Providence to fortifie and second the *Diuretick* quality of the *Mineral* waters. That what Nature works under ground by *Minerals* exquisitely tempering and dissolving them and their Salts in water, is here also wrought in another Kingdom ( even the vegetable ) above ground, evident not only in that of the *Daucus*, but also in the production of another most excellent *Diuretick* plant ( to be found upon *Scarbrough-Castle-Banks* ) called *Carduus-Marinus*, of great efficacy, as has been experienced in the cure of the Stone,

And as though these were not enough to afford such admirable *Specificks*, wherein, as if not only the *Mineral* Kingdom in the *Subterranean* Solutions thereof ( evident in this apperient Spring ) but also the workings of Nature

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ture above ground, apparent in the vegetable Kingdom (as aforesaid) were I say, not sufficient; Nature to compleat her number in the ternary of Kingdoms, adds the Animal and therein exhibits to our view the largest sort of *Milipides* that ever I saw, a kind of Animal or rather Insect, which are bred and live amongst the Rocks of this place, they consist of a curious texture of parts very bright and an almost incredible size, of which we have gotten several a compleat Inch long. They seem to be an animation of Marine Salt fostering their oviperous original, excited by a stony Fracedo incorporated with the Sun-beams, and to be fed thereby, whence their great plenty of an inbred volatile *Alkali*, the Marine Salt in the Fabrick of their bodies, by the ferment thereof, (like as if by an Animal *Alkabeft*.) being transmuted into an *Alkali*, or from fixt is made volatile, such energy there is in Animal ferments, whence these Insects become powerful Absterfives and openers of obstructions both in the case of the *Jaundies*, as also against difficulty of Urine.

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The next thing we propose in order is concerning Stones, where in, the first place, amongst those Rocks on the back of the Castle, we take notice of some strange and mystical inscriptions written in large Characters by another hand than we are usually acquainted with, where he who is skilful in the language of Nature in the unfolding the mysteries thereof, has by these dark *Hyero-glyphicks*, a lesson hard enough set him.

To see some *Pyrites* or fire-stones (some call thunderbolts) inclosed in other textured rocky-stones, so shaped and figured as if shot in by some unseen hand, as well as invilible bow; which (although both are Stone) yet the former as much differs from the stony soyl of the latter they are planted or grow in, as a vegitable plant differs from the earth it springs from, such an object I say can beget no less than wonder. To see (by viewing again) Cockle or Muscle-shells inclosed in great bulky stones (as Hetrogeneous parts which constitute the whole compage) and some of them to become as stony as the Rock they are fixed in. To see others, *viz.* Cockles in their intire form inclosed in and perfectly walled about

about which lesser stones like as if involved in stony baggs or petrifick cases. Also to view other stones (there found) like boulders to inclose the perfectly wrought bodies of Snakes or Serpents Spirally wrought up in a small compass, where the Snake stone has left such an impression upon its case or print as if it had been the mould, about which clay or some succulent stone had been so wrought and then hardned or petrified by the Salt-water and niterous air, and thence had received impression just as boys do in making their prints of clay upon moulds, and to see the great variety of curious Stones thrown upon the Sands; some like *Diamonds*, others like *Aggates*, and so of other colours, of which some have been sold at great rates. To conclude, to see great stones crusted over with fish-shells, as if nature was cloathing them with new coats; all which, besides matter of common wonder, may also give occasion to the Naturalist in his allotting of the causes of things, to think again. To go in the next place and view those pretty little guardens of Natures own sowing planting and walling: To see I say, little Woods and Trees curiously branched,

each small twig and slender fibre born up and delicately displayed to full view, painted in their natural colours, inclosed in stone, growing in *Neptunes* Province and swimming in a flood; I mean and some other *Coraline* plants whose roots are fixed upon stones, incircled with walls made of the same, floating in Sea-water, exhibiting various colours, no less pleasurable to the eye, then satisfactory to a curious searching mind: To say nothing here of the prospect of that great variety of Sea-plants which challenge the Rocks and Sea for their soyl, here to be seen, of which I have bestowed pains in making a Collection, as the curious at the season may view. All which cannot but beget admiration, which if it do not, it is a firm argument of the hardness and stoniness of that mind as well as of its petrifique objects.

To say little here of the two Wells or Springs of fresh waters which arise pretty near day, upon the high Rock on which the Castle stands, one of which is within two or three yards of the very brink of that steep Rock which bounds the Sea, which is a vast heighth above the Surface of *Neptunes* Element,

Element, and these Springs are rarely (even in the greatest droughts) known to fail.—And near to this place *viz.* at *Whitby* are the great *Allom-works* of *England*, of which we have given some account in our *Hydrolog. Essayes*.

To see each *Profelitte* to Natures Wonders searching for Rarities upon the Sea-shore, and every one like another *Archimedes*, returning with his *Eúpera* in one thing or other, either some curious stones, or some *Marcasite* with a Cockle or Serpent wrapt therein, which when the petrifick shell is broke, appear plain to view in their intire and curious form, or some pretty Sea-Plant; for after every flood, a new scene of *Rarities* in one sort or other appears, where are to be seen those *Ludicra Nature*, in which Nature sports her self in great variety.

To conclude, Methinks the question concerning every *Rarity* we here meet with, is not much unlike that of our Lords to them who tempted him about the Lawfulness of paying Tribute, *viz.* whose Superscription is upon it, or whose Image doth it bear? And the answer thereto not different from theirs, *viz.* *Cæsars*, that of the great King,  
of

of Heaven and Earth; who as he hath stamped the character of his Wisdom and power upon every created visible object, so more particularly some things seem to bear bolder shadows of the Divine Pencil, and to retain more vigorous impressions and lively draughts of the Image thereof. And lastly, The conclusion or genuine consequence of both, runs parallel with that of our Lords advice, viz. to give to *Cæsar* the things which belong to *Cæsar*, viz. Admiration, Adoration, Obedience and Praises for ever, and all the World to come in with full Chorus, saying, *Amen, Hallelujah.*

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